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ABSTRACT

Recent changes in employment practices, family compositions, funding procedures, and attitudes toward child care as a whole have prompted a second child care needs assessment for Jefferson County and the City of Louisville, Kentucky. Three basic methods were used. First, 1980 census data were analyzed to obtain demographic data on child care. Second, providers were surveyed to completely evaluate specific child care slots available. Finally, a survey of over 400 homes with children provided information on child care practices and attitudes. All three methods were used to collect information from seven areas within Jefferson County and in the county as a whole. The census analysis was broken down further into specific localities or neighborhoods. Findings suggest, first, that infant and toddler care are essential elements in the provision of adequate child care in the community. Second, before and after school care for school-age children are major "needs." Third, female-headed households are particularly in need of community support systems concerning child care. A fourth outcome of the study was that specific areas of Jefferson County in greatest need of an increase in child care slots were identified. (Author/RH)

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Louisville & Jefferson County Child Care Needs Assessment March 1985



Community Coordinated Child Care

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COVER - COMPLIMENTS OF

J. KENNETH MCKIERNAN

ABSTRACT

In 1973, Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C) performed a child care needs assessment for Jefferson County and the City of Louisville. Due to tremendous changes in employment practices, family compositions, funding procedures, and attitudes toward child care as a whole, an up-dated evaluation seemed essential. Therefore, a research proposal for a 1985 child care needs assessment was written; an advisory committee was formed; partial funding obtained; and the collection of data begun.

Three basic methods were used. First, an analysis of 1980 Census Data was accomplished to obtain the demographics related to child care. This was coupled with a Providers Survey to more completely evaluate specific child care slots available. Finally, an In-Home Survey of over 400 randomly selected homes (with children) provided crucial information on utilization practices and attitudes toward child care. All three methods collected information based on seven areas within Jefferson County and on the County as a whole. The Census Analysis was broken down further into specific localities or neighborhoods. Thus, child care needs for particular parts of the County could be ascertained.

A critical finding was that infant and toddler care appear to be essential elements in the provision of adequate child care in the community. Second, before and after school care for school-age children are major "needs" to be addressed by the schools and policy makers. Third, female-headed households are particularly in need of community support systems concerning child care. Fourth, specific areas of Jefferson County in greatest need of an increase in child care slots were identified.

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LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985

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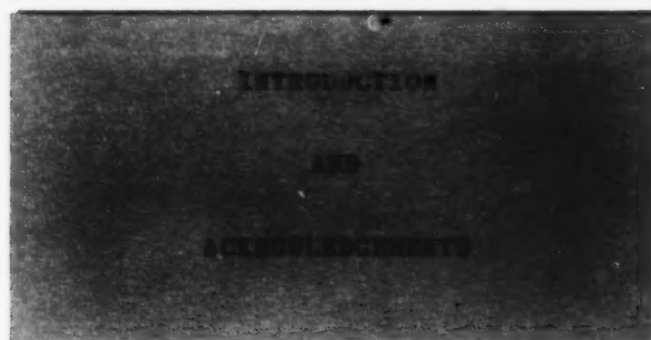
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Commissioners Jim "Pop" Malone and Darryl Owens.

4-C

Community Coordinated Child Care
of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky

1985

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT -1985



Elizabeth A. Grever
Executive Director

4-C

Community Coordinated Child Care
of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C), Inc. of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, is a private non-profit Metro United Way Agency dedicated to quality child care in the hope that every child in our community may have the opportunity to achieve his/her maximum potential. In pursuing this purpose, 4-C will (as stated in its By-Laws):

- (a) Coordinate and develop resources for young children,
- (b) gather and disseminate information on early childhood, and
- (c) serve as an advocate for children and families.

In keeping with these goals and recognizing that we are experiencing in our society a rapid increase in the number of families needing child care and more children needing care at an earlier age, we felt it was necessary to again seek answers to the questions:

What do women do with their children while they work?
 How many employed women are there in Jefferson County?
 Would more women seek employment if child care were available?
 Are more child care centers needed in Jefferson County?
 How much can families afford to pay for child care?
 Is subsidized child care needed?
 Where is child care needed?

In 1973, 4-C attempted to answer the above questions when the first study of child care needs in Jefferson County was performed. This needs assessment follows very closely the 1973 study (Murrell & Woodward, 1973) with adjustments made as needed to obtain the information necessary for the community to plan for the needs of

its children and their families.

The following pages will outline all the changes that are taking place that have an impact on the need for quality, affordable child care for our children. Changes in federal funding mean that solutions to this complex problem are now the responsibility of local communities. This report presents the facts needed to begin that planning process. It will be necessary to continue studying and involving many community resources to meet the needs in years to come.

The first process in preparing for this study was the development of an Advisory Committee to share information and provide guidance to the staff. The Committee (Appendix A) was chaired by Dr. Curtis Bergstrand, Chairman of the 4-C Planning and Research Committee. The Committee included 4-C Board members and representatives from City, County and State Government, local community centers, businesses, public schools, social service agencies, organizations and educational institutions.

Jeanette Nunnelley, a doctoral student at the University of Louisville, during her practicum at 4-C, developed the Proposal for funding and designed the study. Upon completion of her practicum, partial funding had been obtained from Jefferson County Fiscal Court through Commissioner Jim "Pop" Malone and Ms. Nunnelley was hired as Research Coordinator to implement and carry out the Needs Assessment. A later grant to cover additional costs was provided by Commissioner Darryl Owens. After the surveys were completed Mary Zimmer was hired to assist in analyzing the Census Data and writing the report.

Throughout the study the 4-C Board of Directors provided support and encouragement. We are especially grateful to Dr. Bergstrand and Sara Medley who provided many hours of technical assistance and guidance to the project. Together with the staff they devoted much time to the development of the survey instrument. The 4-C staff each contributed in some way to the success of the project. Leah Fishback volunteered to validate the interviews. It truly has been the work of many in this community.

Special thanks is extended to Janice Nunn and Ruth Miller who were very patient and dedicated during the process of typing and retyping the report.

Special thanks and congratulations goes to Jeanette Nunnelley who very capably carried out the project. This Report is largely a result of her work. Her husband also assisted in the data analysis.

It is our sincere hope that everyone involved will continue to work together to meet the identified needs. Hopefully, we will have an impact on the quality of the lives of children for years to come. Although children under 14 represent less than one-fourth of our population, they represent 100 percent of our future.

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

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BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM

One increasingly important support system in our communities is child care. A major concern of child care providers, parents, and various agencies is how well our community is providing such services. Adequate care for our children is in everyone's best interest (Roger, 1982). Businesses rely on a stable labor force composed of people with child care responsibilities. The community as a whole needs to feel assured that its most important resources, its children, are being nurtured in the best possible way. Government and private agencies must make sound policy commitments based on hard facts that clearly define child care needs in the community.

One of the most accurate and sound ways to obtain these facts is through a needs assessment. This process raises the level of awareness in private citizens and in public officials as to the needs of young children (Roberts, 1977). When used properly, the needs assessment facilitates flexibility and diversity in providing child care services to the local community. In fact, it is absolutely crucial for planning and coordinating.

Theories of Assessments

Needs assessments must take into account two fundamental factors: a) the status of those using the services, and b) the standards which the users require to be satisfied (Kaufman, 1972). The discrepancies between the users' status and their standards are their needs. In addition, two other important criteria must be met

in selecting the sample of persons used in an assessment of child care (Zamoff and Lyle, 1973). The sample should be representative of the population as a whole, and there should be a substantial number of users of child care included.

Various methodologies can be used to accomplish the needs assessment. For example, a simple analysis of demographic and statistical data can be performed using census information. Gaps in the population numbers needing services and those actually receiving care, as indicated by providers, are determined as needs (Roberts, 1977). In addition to a census analysis, a more desirable and comprehensive procedure is to draw a random sample of parents with children under a specified age and inquire, via an interview, what services are used, needed, and which ones would be utilized. All three methodologies--census analysis, providers survey, and in-home interviews--were used as procedures in this study.

Recent National Developments Concerning Child Care Needs

The Children's Defense Fund, a national child advocacy group, has published a great deal of social science data on a number of children's issues. Adequate child care is just one. Their 1983 report states that six to seven million children, ages 13 and younger (including many preschoolers), may go totally without care while their parents work. Forty-six percent of mothers with children between the ages of three and five are in the national work force. Child care for preschool children and after school care for older children is a critical problem. Another vital statistic which affects the complexity of the problem is that one-third of families with children are below poverty level. Often these families are headed by a single female parent.

A major problem for child care on the national level has been budget cuts in all areas of human services (Sidel, 1982). Prior to Fiscal Year 1982, Title XX of the Social Security Act subsidized child care in licensed centers and homes for low and moderate income families. In 1982, the three billion dollar allocation for social services was cut to 2.4 billion and program funding was designated by block grants. As a result, \$200 million in funds for child care was eliminated. Because block grants are loosely designated money, it is the responsibility of the state to decide how much money will be spent for child care (Dail, 1981). No matching funds are required, and the state is released from certain planning, auditing, and reporting requirements. The state could conceivably cut spending for child care completely.

Other budget procedures and programs have affected child care nationally and locally (Children's Defense Fund, 1983). Compensation for child care given to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) has been reduced. Child care programs lost critical staff when the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act had its public service employment component eliminated. Finally, child care tax credits were altered considerably by raising the amount against which credit can be taken. Because the credit is not reimbursable, people with low income who do not owe taxes cannot benefit from these provisions.

All of these national circumstances have consequences felt in our society as a whole and in our community (Children's Defense Fund, 1983). First, child care centers are serving fewer low-income children. In order to stay open they have been forced to take fewer subsidized children and to restrict their clientele only to

those who can pay full price. Others have simply had to close their doors permanently.

A second consequence is that low-income working families and women in school have been hardest hit by budget cutbacks. (Children's Defense Fund, 1983). Many states now have restrictions concerning mothers in school and AFDC clientele. They simply will not provide services to the children of mothers in school or to AFDC families. Chadima, in 1978, (before the budget cuts) reported to Congress that many women in lower socioeconomic groups don't work because they cannot find child care. This situation would be even worse today.

The third and fourth consequences are perhaps the most critical to our nation's young. Children are being left alone at home with their safety at risk. Also, fewer community resources means that the quality of child care has suffered. Numerous studies have documented these occurrences (Children's Defense Fund, 1983). Direct effects are felt by our children, our families, and our society. We must, therefore, document these problems at the local level.

Local Developments in Child Care Needs

Women are increasing in numbers in the labor force of the Louisville Metropolitan Area (Planning and Research Department, Metro United Way, 1983). For the population age group 16 to 64, there were 127,267 (47.5%) women employed in non-agricultural jobs in 1970. In 1982, there were 167,770 (64.4%) females working in that same category. In terms of employment change, there was a 16.8% increase. For these reasons and because of national developments described on preceding pages, The Task Force on

Marginal Income Families (1983), sponsored by United Way, made certain recommendations concerning child care in the Louisville area. One of those recommendations was that 4-C carry out an assessment of needs and an inventory of resources and services for child care locally.

Other Studies

There are several studies in child care needs assessments which are worth mentioning in terms of their findings or methodology. The National Child Care Survey (1975), which interviewed 4,600 households found that nine out of ten households with children under 14 reported using one of the nine modes of child care listed in the study. In 1973, the Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa assessed day care needs for their area. A significant finding was that particular types of care based on special needs were necessary. Rosentraub and Harlow (1983) demonstrated changes and similarities between two surveys of women with young children done in 1979 and 1983. A critical finding was that reliance on child care resulted from a mother's need to work. This reliance on formal care brought with it an extra financial burden. They also reported lower-income families spent a larger proportion of their income on child care services.

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985

PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

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PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

Purpose and Main Questions

In 1973, 4-C conducted an extensive child care needs assessment in Louisville and Jefferson County. Because of the preceding national and local developments, it became apparent a more up-to-date and comprehensive assessment was needed. An advisory committee (See Appendix A) drawn from various social service agencies, community government, service organizations, labor and professional groups, and business organizations was formed to steer the project. Personnel was hired to coordinate the study and to report the findings.

The main questions to be answered by a Census Analysis, Providers Survey, and an In-Home Survey were as follows:

1. What are the demographics related to child care in Jefferson County? (Census Analysis)
2. What are the current licensed capacities in relation to the demographics? (Providers Survey)
3. What is the profile of families using child care? (In-home Survey)
4. What are the attitudes and needs of families currently utilizing child care? (In-home Survey)
5. What is the profile of families with children who are not using child care? (In-home Survey)
6. What are the attitudes and needs of families with children not currently utilizing child care? (In-home Survey)

7. What are the specialized child care needs in Jefferson County? (In-home Survey)

8. Based on the above information, what are the current and anticipated child care needs in various areas of Jefferson County and in the County as a whole? (All three methods)

Definition of Terms

Child Care is interpreted as care given to a child when it is necessary or desirable for the parent not to be responsible for the supervision of that child during a certain portion of the 24 hour day. It includes in-home care by another person (other than a parent), or any out-of-home care. (This rather comprehensive definition was used in order to ascertain very specifically what varieties of child care arrangements were being utilized.) Self-care, for purposes of this study, is considered a form of child care.

Child care needs are defined as those services which are currently being offered to specific populations and those which will be deemed necessary after the analysis of obtained data.

Licensed child care means any child care facility (home or non-dwelling unit) which regularly receives children for care and which is duly certified for such care by the State of Kentucky.

Subsidized child care refers to any agreement between a child care facility and any funding group under which the facility is reimbursed for part or all of the cost of care for a child.

Family is defined as one or more adults and children, if any, related by blood or law (including stepparents) residing in the same household.

Female-headed household is one in which the financial

responsibility of the family is carried by a female of legal age.

Poverty level is based on a weighted scale and each family's status is considered according to age of family members, number in the family, etc. (The census analysis provided this information for various parts of the study.)

School-age child refers to a child attending school for any part of the regular school hours. Children attending kindergarten are, therefore, considered school-age.

Special children means any children with handicapping or other conditions serious enough that child care must in some way be altered to meet their needs.

Assumptions

In using the census analysis as part of the study, some basic assumptions were made. Demand for child care would be greater in areas where 1) families with children reside, 2) children under six are frequently located, 3) mothers who work reside (particularly single heads of households), 4) families whose income is below poverty level reside.

Another rather broad assumption was that the methodology employed was the most accurate way to determine child care needs in Jefferson County. The analysis of 1980 census information, the scientific selection of a sample, and the personal interviewing of this sample yielded crucial coordinating and planning information.

Limitations

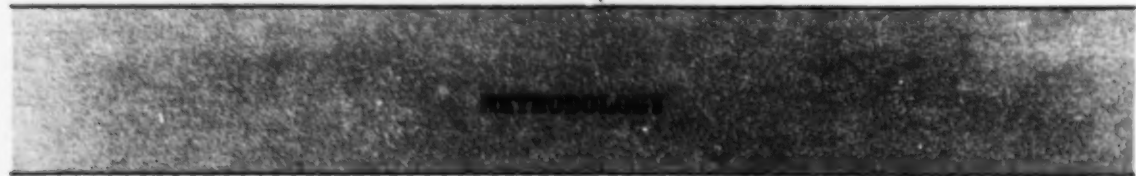
Hill (1978) reminds those who perform needs assessments that preferences stated in an interview do not necessarily constitute what a consumer will actually use in child care arrangements. This may be true of this survey and should be remembered. In addition, the census information was somewhat dated, a limitation to any investigation using such data. Finally, there is a limitation regarding reporting of trends in relation to ethnic groups. This is because in some of the census tracts, this information was repressed due to the small size of the population of particular tracts. Thus, some information which was available for count as a whole was not available by census tract.

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985



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The general design of this needs assessment was similar to the one performed in 1973. First, there was the analysis of 1980 census information to determine demographic information pertinent to child care. Second, information available to 4-C from the providers of child care and from public referrals was incorporated into the census analysis. Third, the In-Home Survey of families with children gathered information on current child care utilization and attitudes toward child care. Geographic divisions used for the Census Analysis were consistent for reporting data from the Providers Survey and the In-home Survey.

CENSUS ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Procedures

As with the 1973 study, Jefferson County was divided into seven areas reflecting certain homogenous characteristics in terms of income and other demographics. Also, the use of broad areas helped to control for any mobility that occurred since the census. It was felt that even if families had changed residences, they would tend to remain in certain areas of the county.

Each area was then divided into localities.

Areas had from three to 10 localities depending on the total population and the number of recognized communities within the area. This was done to facilitate identifying specific child care demographics at the community level. See Appendix B for a list of

the areas and localities.

The census tracts making up each locality were then identified. Tabulation of the relevant census data in each tract was accomplished for every locality, totaled for each of the seven areas, and totaled for the entire county. Comparisons were made between and among the localities, the areas, and with the whole county. A narrative summary and the tabulations for each locality are available on request. A summary of the data from the Census Analysis and Providers Survey for each area is provided in the results of this report. Conclusions and recommendations are also made.

The following variables were obtained from the 1980 census for examination and reported as stated:

Total Persons

Children by ages
 under 5 years
 6-9 years
 10-14 years

Ages of adults of child rearing age

of Families -
 # Families with Children under 18
 # Couple-headed families with Children under 18
 # Female-headed families with Children under 18

Schooling for Children -
 # Children in Nursery School
 # Children in Kindergarten
 # Children in 1st through 8th grade

Schooling for Adults -
 # of High School Graduates

Fertility for Women 34-44 years -
 # Births per 1,000 women
 # Persons in the same house as in 1975

Employment -

- # Persons in the Labor Force
- % of Unemployment
- # of Females in the Labor Force
- % of Females Unemployed
- # Females with Children under 6 in the Labor Force

Income Levels for Households - by levels

- Median Income for Families
- Mean Family Income for Families with Children
- Mean Family Income for Couple-headed Families with Children
- Mean Family Income for Female-headed Families with Children

Poverty Status -

- # of Families below Poverty
- # of Families below Poverty with Children under 18
- # of Female-headed with Children under 18
- # of Female-headed with Children under 6

Median value of owner-occupied housing -

- Median contract rent
- # year-round housing units with vehicles available

Data Analysis

In most cases the frequencies of number in each category were recorded. Percentages were figured where appropriate. A weighted means formula was used to obtain mean incomes for localities and areas. The number of licensed child care slots available in either homes or centers, and the range of costs were figured for each locality and area. In addition, public, parochial, and independent private schools were listed.

PROVIDERS SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The second aspect of the needs assessment was based on a questionnaire sent to all licensed child care centers and child care homes. Its overall purpose was to obtain information for public referrals. However, it became a vital part of determining needs in conjunction with the census data and was reported with the Census Analysis as stated above.

IN-HOME SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The third, and extremely vital, component of the needs assessment was the In-home Survey conducted in over 400 households containing children. Trained interviewers obtained face-to-face interviews in all areas of Jefferson County, including the city of Louisville. The sample of homes to be contacted for possible interviewing was developed by the Urban Studies Center at the University of Louisville. The interview form was developed by community input via the Advisory Committee, by researchers in psychology, sociology, and education, and by the 4-C staff. Data analysis was conducted using 4-C's Kaypro computer.

Interview Design

The interview form used for the survey was developed to obtain a profile of families in Jefferson County currently using child care while one or both parents worked or were in school. The families' attitudes, problems, and desires associated with child care were ascertained. Specific child care arrangements being utilized were listed with reference to hours and cost. Using the same, but somewhat shorter form, the profiles of families with children not utilizing child care were developed, as were their attitudes, problems, and desires. Specialized child care needs were explored with both groups of families and finally rather broad attitudinal aspects were addressed.

The long form of the interview (given to those utilizing child care) was constructed to take no longer than 30 minutes to complete. The short form took approximately 15 minutes. All answers were designed with codes for interviewer consistency and easy data entry. In short, the interview form was designed to

evaluate current and anticipated child care needs and patterns of utilization.

Sample Selection and Sampling Procedures

There were 250,569 occupied housing units in Jefferson County at the time of the 1980 census. It was estimated that 28% of these, or approximately 71,000 households, contained at least one child under 14 years of age. Therefore, approximately one out of every four households should be contacted. In order to randomly select these particular households for interviewing, block statistics maps were randomly selected by computer from all blocks in Jefferson County with one or more occupied housing units in 1980. Since one out of four households in each block would be screened and about 28% of those screened were expected to have children, it was estimated that about one completed interview would result from every 14 or 15 households on a map.

Each selected block was identified by a map and assigned to interviewers. They were instructed to start with the corner, move in a clockwise fashion, and select every fourth household thereafter for the sample. These were listed as "designated" houses. Each map was covered in the above procedure on either a weekend day or weekday evening. This was done to prevent a bias of the sample toward households where one or both parents did not work. A screener sheet was completed for each contact made with a household. If children were present in the home and the occupant agreed, an interview was obtained.

A second visit to the area covered by the maps was accomplished on whichever specified time of day it had not been covered previously. All designated houses not contacted initially were

attempted again. If no contact was made, the interviewer moved clockwise until an interview was obtained. The next designated house was then contacted and the process began again.

In essence, a list was made for all designated (every fourth) houses on each map. A contact was attempted on two different days, either a weekday evening or a weekend day. If the second attempt failed, the interviewer could use undesignated houses with specific guidance until an interview was taken.

Out of 187 maps containing 6,510 households, 5 maps were not utilized because of boundary errors, or vacant dwellings. Problems with interviewers, and a lack of response from households in the Eastern Jefferson County area resulted in the screening of every eighth house rather than every fourth. Because of new housing, some maps in the Okolona locality were also screened in this manner. Interviews obtained in this fashion were then weighted with a factor of two. Most interviewing took place in September and October.

Interviewers

Interviewers were either professionals in the area of child care or professional interviewers. All received training either individually or at two group training sessions. They were paid \$1.00 for each screener (contact), \$4.00 for each short interview (families with children not utilizing child care), and \$8.00 for each long interview (families with children utilizing child care). A mileage allowance was given, or in some cases mileage was kept and reimbursement made. All had 4-C identification.

Interview Procedures

As previously stated above, interviewers were assigned maps,

screened the maps for families with children under 14 years of age, and conducted interviews with cooperative households. The person interviewed must have been either the parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of the children in the household. No siblings, regardless of age, were used as respondents, nor were grandparents or child care givers. Respondents were, of course, advised that all information was confidential and names were not required. It was also explained that school-age children could be considered care givers either to younger siblings or as self-care.

In a few cases several families occupied the same household and a separate interview was obtained for each family.

In order to validate the interviews, the telephone number (if available) was obtained. A volunteer, or 4-C staff member, validated every fourth interview via the telephone. A general attitude toward the interviewing process and an evaluation of the interviewer were also ascertained.

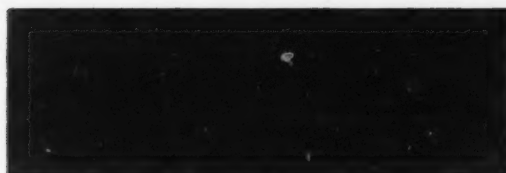
Data Analysis

Data was entered into the 4-C computer by codes and analyzed using a statistical package. Over 10 percent of all the interviews were verified for data entry accuracy. The frequencies of particular responses and percentages when appropriate were calculated. Simple descriptive statistics were used with some variables. Comparisons across the seven areas used in the Census Analysis were made. Socioeconomic status was determined using the Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position (1958). Cross tabulating and their statistical significance were run when appropriate.

Publicity

Certain measures were taken to increase public awareness of the project. It was hoped these techniques would enhance responsiveness to interviewers and raise community awareness of the overall issue of child care. Both the County Judge and City Mayor proclaimed the month of September, 1985 as Child Care Month. This announcement was issued at a news conference attended by the media and invited guests. TV and radio publicity was given to the project and an article appeared in The Courier-Journal, Louisville Times, and Around Downtown. The Executive Director of 4-C and the Research Coordinator participated in several radio and T.V. programs to promote the project.

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985



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of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky



CENSUS & PROVIDERS SURVEY

The maps and charts which follow give graphic depiction of data from the 1980 census which impact on Jefferson County's need for child care.

Map I indicates those census tracts (shaded) in Jefferson County with a higher density of children than the county as a whole. Map II shows those census tracts with a higher percentage of female-headed households than the county as a whole. Map III indicates those areas in which the mean family income is below that of the whole county. Map IV shows the census tracts in which the percentage of families with children living in poverty is higher than the percentage (15%) for all of Jefferson County.

The chart on page 28 compares the seven geographic areas of Jefferson County in relation to a number of factors which affect demand for child care. These are: density of children, number of children under age five, the percentage of female-headed households with children, range of unemployment, women in the workforce with children under six, percentage of families with children below poverty level, the number of licensed day care slots, and percentage of children needing child care for whom licensed slots are available. Those areas that have a high percentage in the preceding factors are shaded.

The graph on page 29 indicates a comparison of available

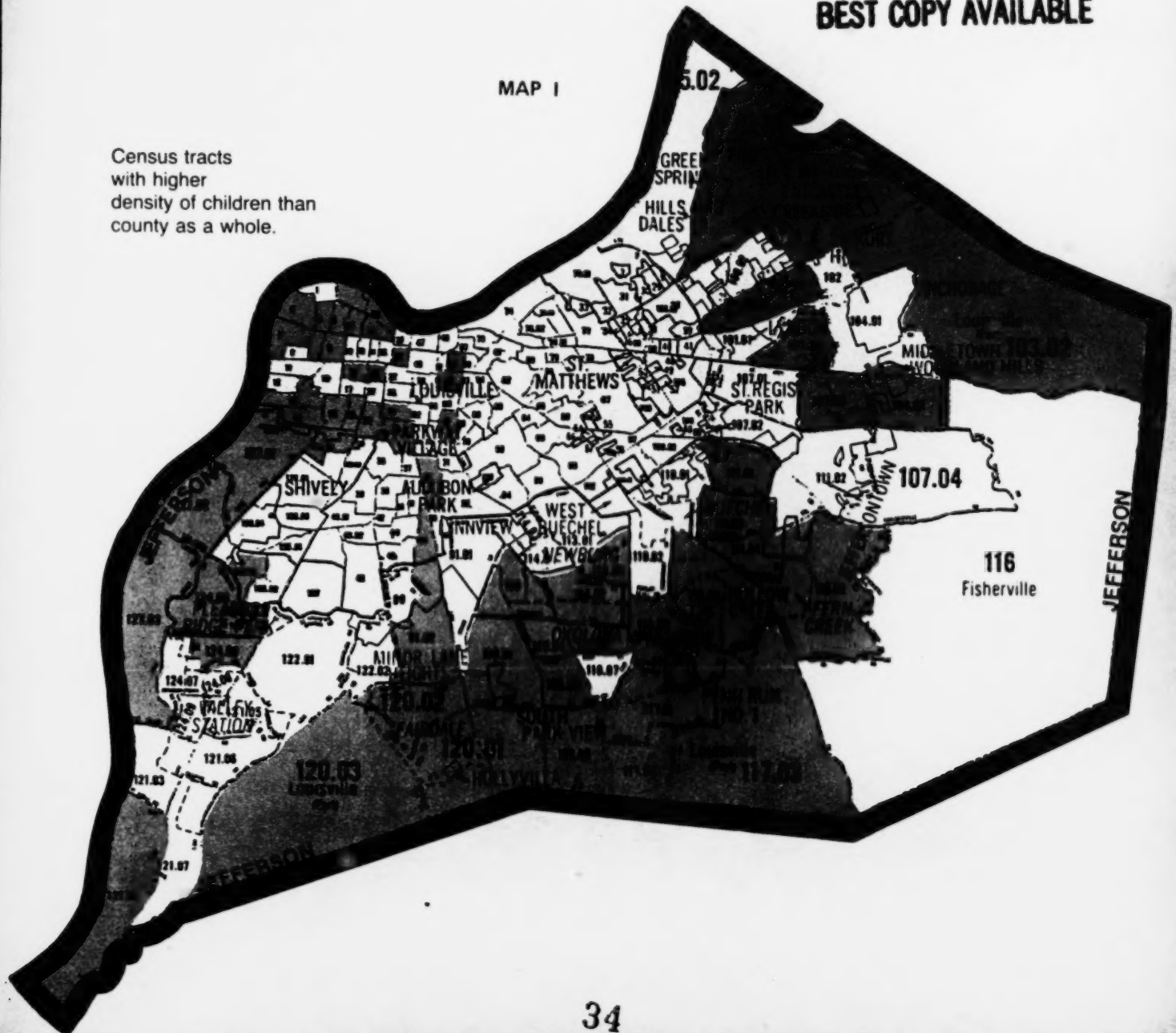
licensed child care slots according to area. The graph on page 30 shows the income ranges for female-headed and couple-headed households according to area.

Following the graphs are short narratives and charts giving details of census information for each of the seven areas of Jefferson County and the County as a whole. Narratives and charts for the localities are available on request.

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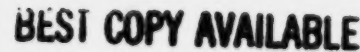
MAP I

Census tracts
with higher
density of children than
county as a whole.



5.02

GREEN PROSPECT
RING 103.01



MAP III

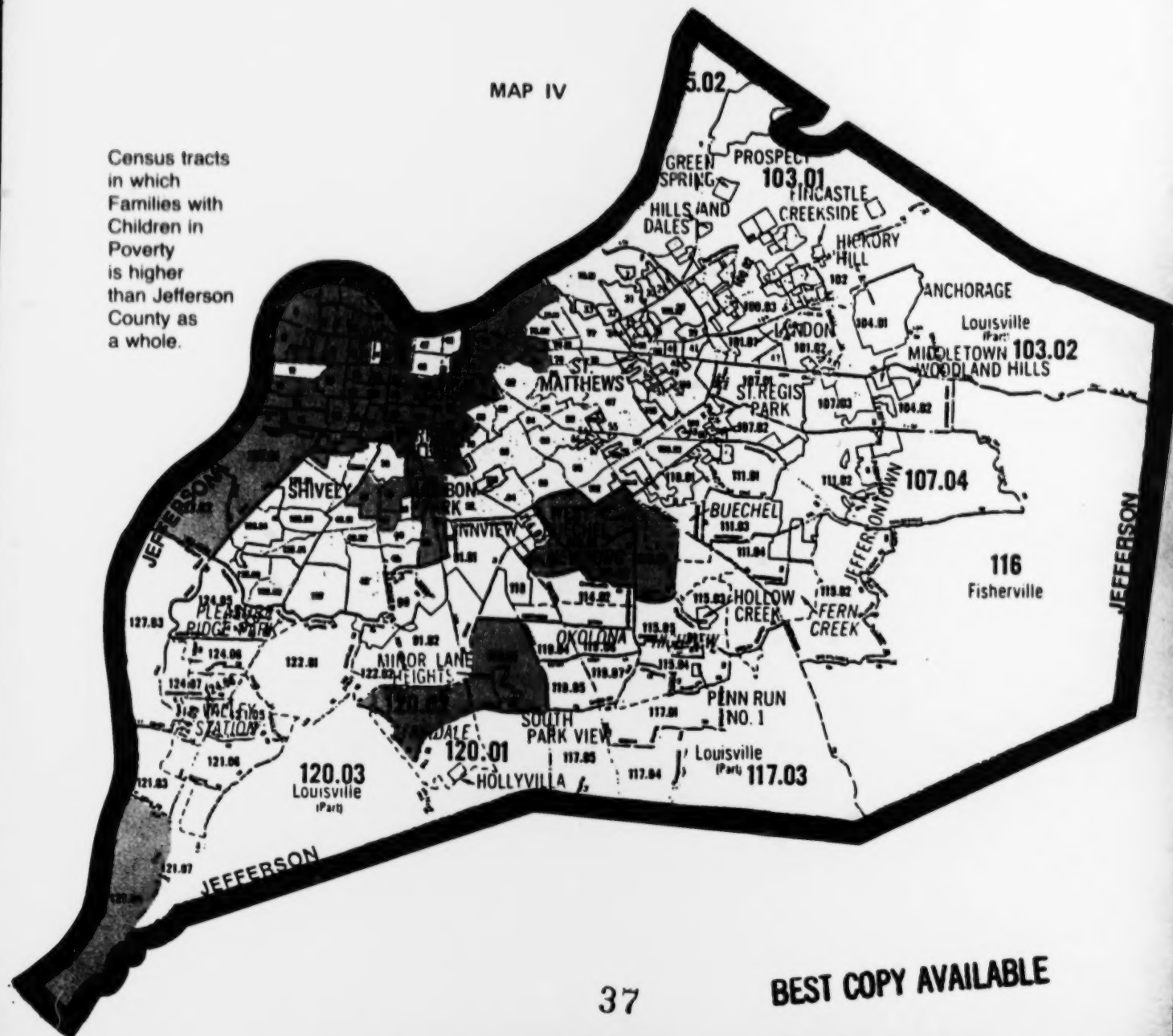
Census tracts
in which mean
family income
is below county.



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MAP IV

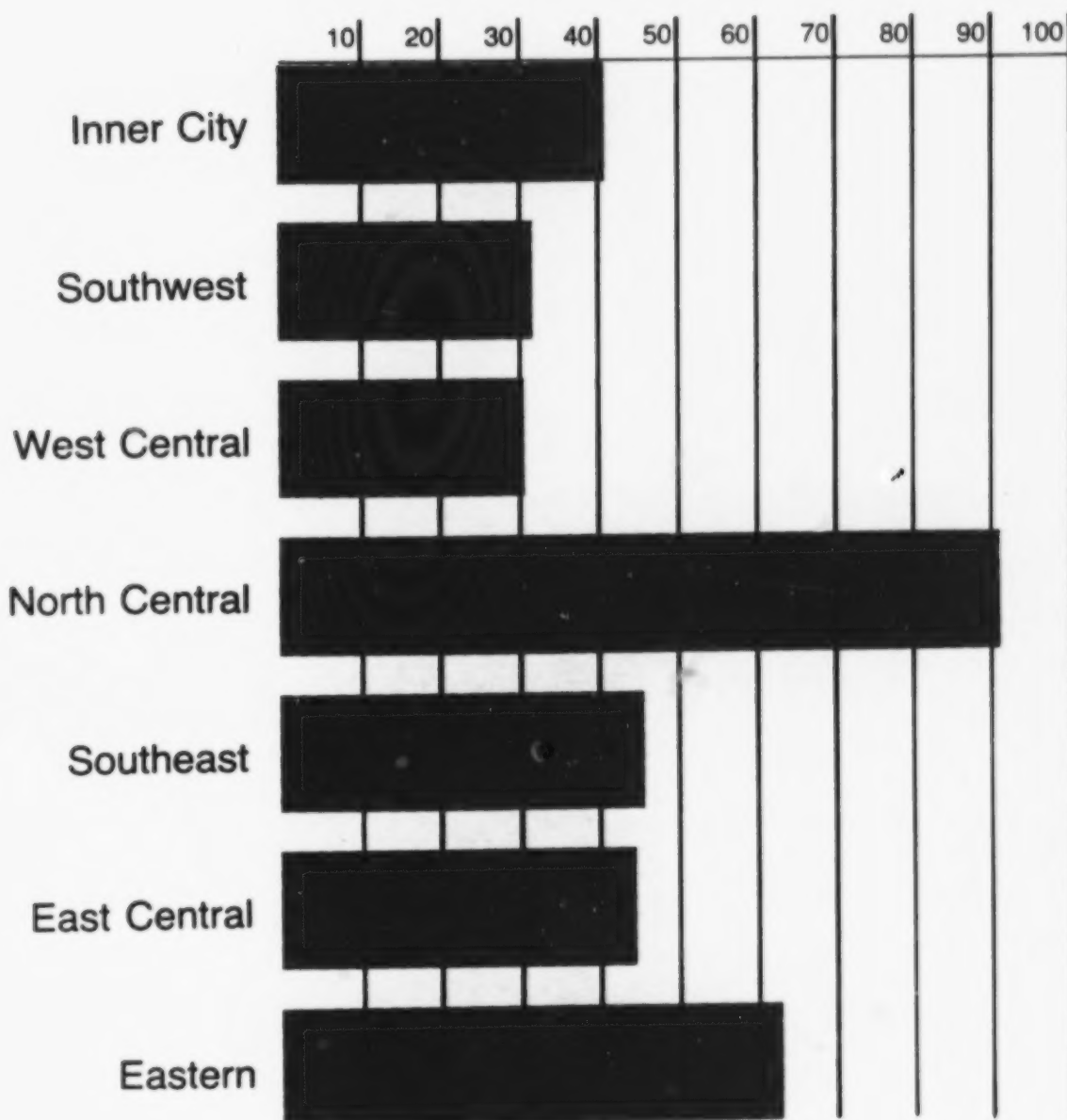
Census tracts in which Families with Children in Poverty is higher than Jefferson County as a whole.



SUMMARY CHART - AREA CENSUS DATA AND AVAILABLE SERVICE

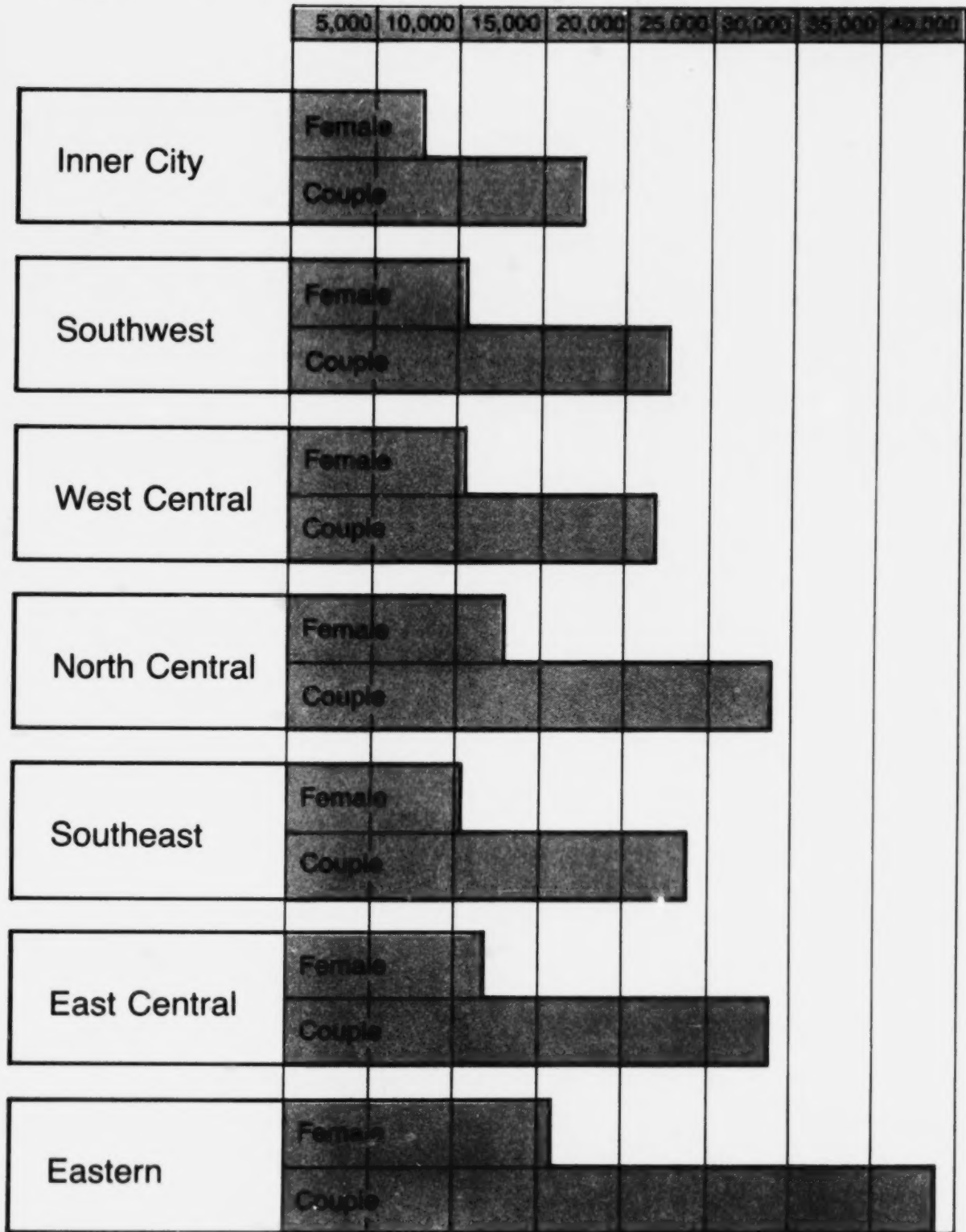
AREAS	DENSITY OF CHILDREN % OF POP.	# OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	% OF FEM. HEADED HOUSEHOLDS W/CHILDREN	RANGE OF UNEMPLOY- MENT	% OF WOMEN WORK FORCE W/CHILDREN UNDER 6	% OF FAMILIES BELOW POV. LEVEL	# OF LICENSED CHILD CARE SLOTS	% OF AVAILABLE DAY CARE SLOTS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5
<u>SOUTH WEST</u> PLEASURE RIDGE PARK VALLEY STATION FAIRDALE	22%	7,589	14%	4.9 - 11.2	49%	9%	1,205	
<u>WEST CENTRAL</u> SHIVELY, IROQUOIS, SOUTH LOUISVILLE, BLUEGRASS, 7TH ST., CRITTENDEN DRIVE, SOUTHERN PKWY.	20%	7,433		3.5 - 32.9	53%		1,202	
<u>NORTH CENTRAL</u> CRESCENT HILL, HIGHLAND, CLIFTON, AUDUBON, BUTCHERTOWN	15%	3,501	17%	2.7 - 13.4	49%	7%	1,560	91%
<u>SOUTH EAST</u> OKOLONA, FERN CREEK JEFFERSONTOWN, HIGHVIEW		9,889	14%	4.3 - 10.8	49%	8%	2,248	46%
<u>EAST CENTRAL</u> HIKES POINT, NEWBURG, BUECHEL, ST. REGIS PARK	22%	5,723		2.6 - 12.2		9%	1,407	44%
<u>EASTERN</u> INDIAN HILLS, PROSPECT, MIDDLETOWN ST. MATTHEWS	21%	5,281	11%	1.1 - 9.7	46%	4%	1,534	63%
<u>INNER CITY</u> CALIFORNIA, MANLY, JACKSON, PARK HILL, PARK DUVALLE, PORTLAND, N. E. CORNER, RUSSELL, ORMSBY, SHAWNEE, SHELBY SHELBY	22%	10,707		4.5 - 36.3			2,255	

Available Child Care Slots



Percentage of child care slots
available for children 5 and under
whose mother's work.

Weighted Mean Incomes for Seven Areas of Jefferson County





42

Location:

Southwest Jefferson County is made up of the following census tracts: 120.01, 120.02, 120.03, 122.01, 122.02, 121.04, 121.05, 121.06, 124.08, 121.07, 124.07, 124.09, 91.01, 91.02, 124.04, 124.05, 124.06, 127.03, 121.03. It contains the localities of Pleasure Ridge Park, Valley Station and Fairdale.

Population Statistics:

There are 87,185 persons located in this community. Approximately 27% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	7,589	9
Children 5 to 9 years	8,078	9
Children 10 to 14 years	8,039	9
Total	23,706	27

There are 57,226 (66%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 26,349 families in Southwest Jefferson County. Fifty-seven percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (15,104), 84% are couple-headed and 14% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 15,295 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	676
Number of children in Kindergarten	1,234
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	13,385
Total	15,295

Mobility:

Sixty-one percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat above the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat more stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 45,522 people in the labor force in Southwest Jefferson County. Unemployment in the localities ranges from 4.9% to 11.2%. The number of women in the labor force is 18,545 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 6,762. Forty-nine percent of these women work.

Income:

Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the area as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	<u>Southwest Jefferson Co.</u>	<u>County</u>
Mean income for families w/children	20,915	22,588
Couple-headed with children	22,834	25,522
Female-headed with children	10,575	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 1,380 families with children below poverty in Southwest Jefferson County. This is 9% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 668 are female-headed. Ninety percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 48% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

Four percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

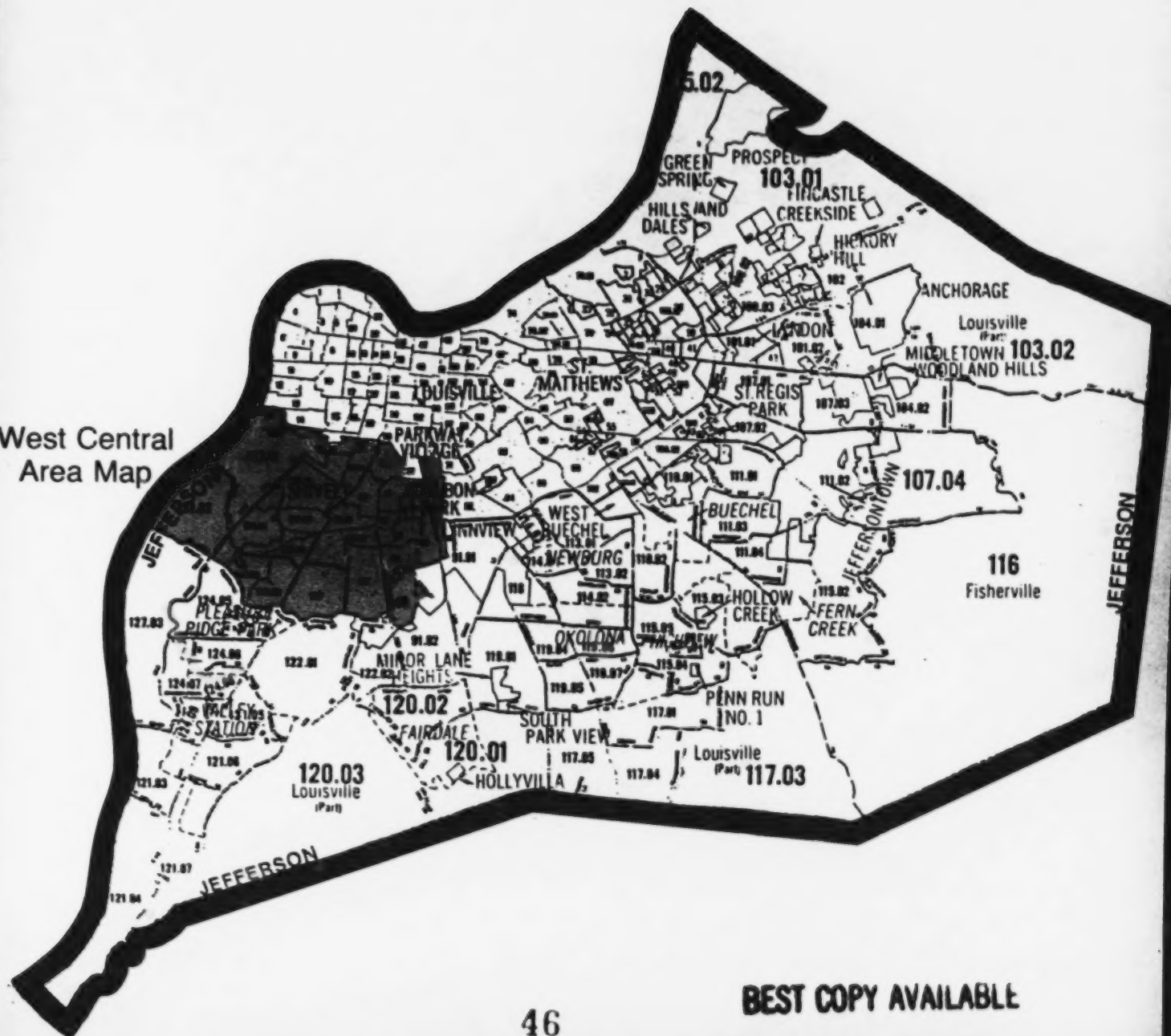
Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There are six licensed child care homes in Southwest Jefferson County, serving approximately 70 children with costs ranging from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per week. In addition, there are 19 child care centers serving 1,135 children with costs ranging from \$31.00 to \$45.00 per week.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are 17 public schools located in the area serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are 10 parochial schools. There are four independent private schools.

West Central
Area Map



Location:

West Central Jefferson County is made up of the following census tracts: 90,123,43.01,43.02,44,54,55,56,40,41,42,36,38,39,45,46,125.01,125.02,125.03,126.01,126.03,126.04,127.01,127.02,128.01,128.02. This area contains the localities of Shively, Iroquois, South Louisville Bluegrass, Crittenden Drive, Southern Parkway and 7th Street.

Population Statistics:

There are 106,305 persons located in this community. Approximately 20% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	7,433	7
Children 5 to 9 years	7,060	7
Children 10 to 14 years	6,962	6
Total	21,455	20

There are 58,685 (55%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 37,331 families in West Central Jefferson County. Forty-seven percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (17,543), 58% are couple-headed and 20% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 13,264 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	646
Number of children in Kindergarten	1,187
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	11,431
Total	13,264

Mobility:

Sixty percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat above the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat more stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 49,446 people in the labor force in West Central Jefferson County. Unemployment in the localities ranges from 3.5% to 32.9%. The number of women in the labor force is 22,060 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 6,376. Fifty-three percent of these women work.

Income:

The median incomes for families in the census tracts in the locality ranged from \$16,152 to \$21,420. Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the locality as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	<u>West Central</u> <u>Jefferson County</u>	<u>County</u>
Mean income for families w/children	20,412	22,588
Couple-headed with children	23,134	25,522
Female-headed with children	10,579	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 2,407 families with children below poverty in West Central Jefferson County. This is 14% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 1,635 are female-headed. Ninety-one percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 52% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

The median value of owner-occupied houses ranges from \$22,100 to \$37,900 for the census tracts included in the locality. This compares to a median for the county of \$36,000. Nine percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There is one licensed child care home in Shively, serving approximately 12 children at a cost of \$45.00 per week. In addition, there are seven child care centers serving 494 children with costs ranging from \$40.00 to \$55.50 per week.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are six public schools located in the locality serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are five parochial schools. There is one independent private school.

North Central Area Map



Location:

North Central Jefferson County is made up of the following census tracts: 76.01, 76.02, 76.03, 79, 80, 81, 88, 89, 96, 131, 132, 74, 84, 85, 86, 77, 78, 71, 92, 93, 94, 95, 129, 130, 82, 83. This area contains the localities of Crescent Hill, Highlands, Audubon, and Clifton/Butchertown.

Population Statistics:

There are 71,021 persons located in this community. Approximately 15% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	3,501	5
Children 5 to 9 years	3,028	4
Children 10 to 14 years	3,711	5
Total	10,240	14

There are 38,227 (54%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 18,521 families in North Central Jefferson County. Thirty-eight percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (6,987), 81% are couple-headed and 17% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 7,092 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	732
Number of children in Kindergarten	664
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	5,696
Total	7,092

Mobility:

Fifty-eight percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat above the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat more stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 36,123 people in the labor force in North Central Jefferson County. Unemployment in the localities ranges from 2.7% to 13.4%. The number of women in the labor force is 16,630 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 2,946. Forty-nine percent of these women work.

Income:

Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the locality as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	<u>North Central</u> <u>Jeff. County</u>	<u>County</u>
Mean income for families		
w/children	25,708	22,588
Couple-headed with children	28,969	25,522
Female-headed with children	13,098	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 518 families with children below poverty in North Central Jefferson County. This is 7% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 251 are female-headed. Sixty-eight percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 35% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

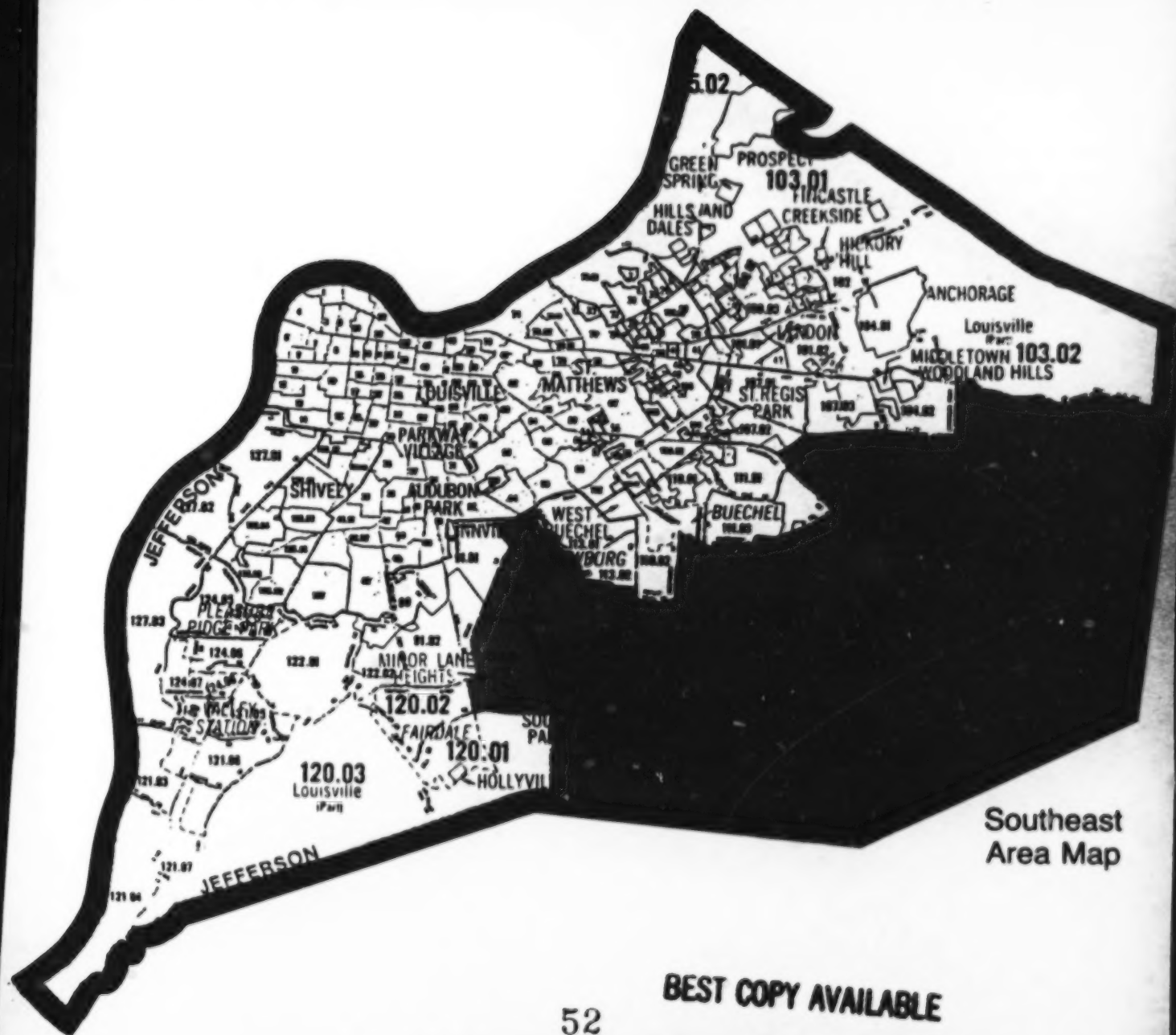
Thirteen percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There are four licensed child care homes in North Central Jefferson County, serving approximately 44 children with costs ranging from \$30.00 to \$40.00. In addition, there are 20 child care centers serving 1,516 children with costs ranging from \$32.00 to \$66.00 per week.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are five public schools located in the area serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are ten parochial schools. There are four independent private schools.



Location:

Southeast Jefferson County is made up of the following census tracts: 107.04, 111.02, 116, 111.04, 115.02, 117.03, 115.03, 115.04, 115.05, 114.02, 119.05, 119.06, 119.07, 114.03, 114.04, 118, 117.01, 117.04, 117.05, 119.01, 119.04. This area contains the localities of Okolona, Jeffersontown, Fern Creek and Highview.

Population Statistics:

There are 115,495 persons located in this community. Approximately 26% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	9,889	8
Children 5 to 9 years	10,328	9
Children 10 to 14 years	10,191	9
Total	30,408	26

There are 71,169 (62%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 31,653 families in Southeast Jefferson County. Sixty percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (18,875), 84% are couple-headed and 14% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 20,339 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	1,127
Number of children in Kindergarten	1,659
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	17,553
Total	20,339

Mobility:

Fifty-five percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat below the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat less stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 58,237 people in the labor force in Southeast Jefferson County. Unemployment in the census tracts ranges from 4.3% to 10.8%. This compares to 7.9% unemployment for the county in 1980. The number of women in the labor force is 24,287 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 8,346. Forty-nine percent of these women work.

Income:

*Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the area as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	Southeast Jeff.	
	<u>County</u>	<u>County</u>
Mean income for families w/children	22,623	22,588
Couple-headed with children	24,411	25,522
Female-headed with children	10,457	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 1,431 families with children below poverty in Southeast Jefferson County. This is 8% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 766 are female-headed. Ninety-four percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 49% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

Four percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There are 14 licensed child care homes in Southeast Jefferson County, serving approximately 157 children with costs ranging from \$30.00 to \$48.00 per week. In addition, there are 34 child care centers serving 2,091 children with costs ranging from \$33.00 to \$55.00 per week.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are 15 public schools located in the area serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are seven parochial schools. There are eight independent private schools.

5.02

A map of the Prospect 10301 area. The map shows several streets including Green Spring, Hills and Dales, and Hickory Hill. The area is labeled with 'PROSPECT 10301' and 'FINCASTLE CREEKSIDE'. The map is a black and white line drawing showing the layout of the streets and the location of the Prospect 10301 area.



Location:

East Central Jefferson County is made up of the following census tracts: 97.108, 109.01, 109.02, 110.01, 110.02, 111.01, 111.03, 112, 113.01, 113.02, 107.01, 107.02, 107.03. This area contains the localities of Hikes Point, Buechel, Newburg and St. Regis Park.

Population Statistics:

There are 84,311 persons located in this community. Approximately 22% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	5,723	7
Children 5 to 9 years	6,045	7
Children 10 to 14 years	6,496	8
Total	18,264	22

There are 49,583 (59%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 22,796 families in East Central Jefferson County. Fifty-one percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (11,563), 78% are couple-headed and 20% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 12,613 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	1,169
Number of children in Kindergarten	1,066
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	10,378
Total	12,613

Mobility:

Fifty-one percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat below the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat less stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 43,773 people in the labor force in East Central Jefferson County. Unemployment in the localities ranges from 2.6% to 12.2%. The number of women in the labor force is 19,979 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 4,927. Fifty-six percent of these women work.

Income:

Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the area as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	East Central Jeff. County	County
Mean income for families w/children	27,121	22,588
Couple-headed with children	29,374	25,522
Female-headed with children	11,954	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 987 families with children below poverty in East Central Jefferson County. This is 9% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 680 are female-headed. Ninety percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 56% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

Four percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There are six licensed child care homes in East Central Jefferson County, serving approximately 70 children with costs ranging from \$32.00 to \$47.50. In addition, there are 16 child care centers serving 1,337 children with costs ranging from \$35.00 to \$62.00.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are nine public schools located in the area serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are seven parochial schools. There are four independent private schools.

Eastern Area Map



Location:

Eastern Jefferson County is made up of the following census tracts: 75.02, 103.01, 102, 103.02, 104.01, 104.02, 98, 99, 100.01, 100.02, 100.13, 101.01, 101.02, 87, 105, 106, 75.01. This area contains the localities of Indian Hills, Prospect, Middletown and St. Matthews.

Population Statistics:

There are 84,996 persons located in this community. Approximately 20% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	5,281	6
Children 5 to 9 years	5,804	7
Children 10 to 14 years	6,528	8
Total	17,613	21

There are 48,430 (57%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 24,014 families in Eastern Jefferson County. Forty-eight percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (11,667), 87% are couple-headed and 11% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 12,529 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	1,339
Number of children in Kindergarten	1,055
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	10,135
Total	12,529

Mobility:

Fifty percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat below the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat less stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 42,489 people in the labor force in Eastern Jefferson County. Unemployment in the localities ranges from 1.1% to 9.7%. The number of women in the labor force is 17,406 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 4,799. Forty-six percent of these women work.

Income:

Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the area as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	<u>Eastern Jefferson Co.</u>	<u>County</u>
Mean income for families w/children	37,318	22,588
Couple-headed with children	39,527	25,522
Female-headed with children	15,893	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 484 families with children below poverty in Eastern Jefferson County. This is 4% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 226 are female-headed. Eighty-two percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 39% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

Three percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There are five licensed child care homes in Eastern Jefferson County, serving approximately 48 children with costs ranging from \$35.00 to \$50.00. In addition, there are 17 child care centers serving 1,486 children with costs ranging from \$28.75 to \$65.00 per week.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are seven public schools located in the area serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are five parochial schools. There are five independent private schools.

Location:

Inner City Louisville is made up of the following census tracts: 12,13,14,15, 28,16,34,35,37,2,5,21,22,68,69,70,65,66,67,23,29,6,19,20,24,25,1,34,17,18,26,27,32, 33,47,48,49,57,58,59,60,61,62,73,50,51,52,53,72,10,30,7,8,9,11,63,64. This includes the localities of California, Jackson, Manly, Park Duvalle, Park Hill, Portland, Northeast Corner, Russell, Ormsby, Shelby and Shawnee.

Population Statistics:

There are 128,877 persons located in this community. Approximately 23% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	10,707	8
Children 5 to 9 years	9,910	8
Children 10 to 14 years	9,617	7
Total	30,234	23

There are 66,108 (51%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 29,466 families in Inner City Louisville. Fifty percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (14,731), 46% are couple-headed and 50% are female-headed. This compares with 76% couple-headed families and 22% female-headed families in the entire county.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, enrolled in school, there are 18,917 children enrolled in Nursery school through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	1,314
Number of children in Kindergarten	1,684
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	15,919
Total	18,917

Mobility:

Fifty-nine percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975. This is somewhat above the average for the county which is 56%. The area is somewhat more stable in terms of mobility than the entire county.

Employment:

There are 50,939 people in the labor force in Inner City Louisville. Unemployment in the localities ranges from 4.5% to 36.3%. The number of women in the labor force is 24,370 for this area. The number of females with children under six is 4,430. Fifty-two percent of these women work.

Income:

Using a weighted mean formula for the census tracts, the combined group mean incomes for the locality as compared with the whole county were as follows:

	Inner City Louisville	County
Mean income for families w/children	13,224	22,588
Couple-headed with children	17,667	25,522
Female-headed with children	7,758	11,506

It is interesting to note the substantially smaller mean income for female-headed families with children.

Poverty Status:

There are 6,436 families with children below poverty in Inner City Louisville. This is 47% of the total families with children and compares to 15% for the entire county. Of these families, 4,987 are female-headed. Ninety percent of all female-headed households below poverty have children under 18 and 55% have children under six.

Housing and Vehicles:

Thirty-five percent of the housing units have no car available to them as compared to 13% for the whole county.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There is one licensed child care home in Inner City Louisville, serving approximately 12 children at a cost of \$30.00 per week. In addition, there are 39 child care centers serving 2,243 children with costs ranging from \$29.00 to \$70.00 per week.

Schools Located in the Area:

There are 20 public schools located in the area serving children kindergarten through 5th grade. There are 11 parochial schools. There are five independent private schools.

Location:

Jefferson County is made up of the following areas: Eastern Jefferson County, West Central Jefferson County, Southeast Jefferson County, Inner City Louisville, North Central Jefferson County, East Central Jefferson County and Southwest Jefferson County. Its boundaries are roughly the Ohio River on the West and North, Oldham and Shelby Counties on the East and Bullitt County on the South.

Population Statistics:

There are 685,004 persons located in Jefferson County. Approximately 22% of the population is 14 years and under and therefore possibly in need of child care. Specific numbers by age are:

	<u># of children</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Children under 5 years	50,023	7
Children 5 to 9 years	50,570	7
Children 10 to 14 years	51,544	7
Total	152,137	21

There are 389,867 (57%) adults 15 to 54 years of age and therefore considered to be of child rearing age.

Family Information:

There are 182,954 families in Jefferson County. Fifty-one percent have children under 18. Of the total number of families with children (92,750), 76% are couple-headed and 22% are female-headed.

Children in School:

Of persons 3 years and over, there are 99,601 children enrolled in Nursery School through 8th grade. Specific numbers by age are:

Number of children in Nursery School	7,003
Number of children in Kindergarten	8,549
Number of children in 1st through 8th grades	84,049
Total	99,601

Mobility:

Fifty-six percent of the population have lived in the same house since 1975.

Employment:

There are 326,109 people in the labor force in Jefferson County. Unemployment in the census tracts ranges from 1.1% to 36.3%. This is an overall average of 7.9% unemployment for the county in 1980. The number of women in the labor force is 142,600 for Jefferson County. The number of females with children under six is 42,336. Fifty-one percent of these women work.

Housing and Vehicles:

The median value of owner-occupied houses is \$36,000 for Jefferson County as a whole. Thirteen percent of the housing units have no car available to them.

Current Child Care Licensed Centers (As of September, 1984):

There are 40 licensed child care homes in Jefferson County, serving approximately 448 children. There are 163 child care centers serving 10,963 children.

RESULTS - IN-HOME SURVEY

The following 21 pages are the results of the In-Home Survey as related to (I.) sample composition, (II.) profile of families using child care, (III.) profile of families not using child care, (IV.) use of special child care services for all families with children, and (V.) general attitudes for all families with children.

Because almost 24% of the sample's homes were female-headed, much of the information was broken down into female-headed or couple-headed categories. This was particularly true for the profile of families using and not using child care. It should be noted that this percentage (24%) is reflective of the census data information. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 22% of all families with children in Jefferson County were female-headed.

Much valuable planning information was obtained from the questions concerning attitudes for each of the profiles. All of these were, therefore, included in the results.

All percentages were based on the number of respondents answering the questions. In some cases, particularly the child care utilization, the numbers reflect missing cases due to interviewer inconsistencies. Data entry verification revealed a much less than one percent error rate.

Comparisons between and among the seven areas also yielded relevant planning information. These comparisons are presented in the conclusions of this report.

<u>I. Sample Composition</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Answering</u>
<u>A. Interviews Conducted</u>		
Total homes contacted	1,585	
Total homes interviewed		
w/children using child care	223	47.1
Total homes interviewed w/ children not using child care	250	52.9
Total homes interviewed w/children	473	
<u>B. Race of Respondents</u>		
White	385	81.7
Black	85	18.0
Other	1	.2
(Missing 2)		
<u>C. Sex of Respondents</u>		
Male	96	20.3
Female	376	79.5
(Missing 1)		
<u>D. Respondent's Relationship to Children</u>		
Mother	378	80.3
Father	82	17.4
Grandparent	6	1.3
Foster Parent (guardian)	1	.2
Stepmother	0	.0
Stepfather	2	.4
Other	2	.4
(Missing 2)	471	
<u>E. Person Who Makes Child Care Arrangements</u>		
Mother	383	81.8
Father	12	2.6
Grandparent	3	3.0
Other	59	12.6
(Missing 5)	468	
<u>F. Average No. of Persons in Family</u>	3.8	

G. <u>Household Head</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u> <u>Answering</u>
Male-headed, female present	347	73.8
Female-headed, no male present	112	23.8
Male-headed, no female present	1	.2
Other	10	2.1
(Missing 3)	<u>470</u>	
H. <u>Type Family</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Families</u> <u>Answering</u>
Married, both natural parents in home	324	69.4
Unmarried, both natural parents in home	5	1.1
Unmarried, separated, divorced, female- headed, no supportive family	89	19.1
Unmarried, separated, divorced, male- headed, no supportive family	5	1.1
Remarried, one parent is stepparent	10	2.1
Grandparent is Head	4	.9
Guardian, foster parent	0	0
Single-parent, supportive family present	24	5.1
Other	6	1.3
(Missing 6)	<u>467</u>	
I. <u>SES of All Families</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u> <u>Sample Answering</u>
Upper	39	8.3
Upper-Middle	66	14.1
Lower-Middle	118	25.2
Working Class	181	38.6
Lower	65	13.9
(Missing 4)	<u>469</u>	<u>100.0</u>
J. <u>Income Levels</u>		
Under \$5,000	61	14.2
\$5,000 - 7,499	38	8.8
7,500 - 9,999	30	7.0
10,000 - 14,999	43	10.0
15,000 - 19,999	42	9.7
20,000 - 24,999	60	13.9
25,000 - 34,999	69	16.0
35,000 - 49,999	60	13.9
50,000 or more	28	6.5
(Missing 39)	<u>431</u>	<u>100.0</u>

K. Ages of Children by No. of Families w/Children That Age

<u>Ages</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>
0 - 2	151
3 - 5	164
6 - 9	192
10 - 14	224

L. Ages of Children by Total No. in Sample

<u>Ages</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Reported Children</u>
0 - 2	165	19.2
3 - 5	184	21.4
6 - 9	227	26.4
10 - 14	283	32.9
	859 Total Children	

M. Number of Children in Family

	<u>Ages</u>	<u>No.</u>
Families w/one child	0 -14	206
Families w/two children	"	177
Families w/three children	"	62
Families w/four children	"	16
Families w/five children	"	4
Families w/six children	"	2
		<u>465</u>
(Missing 6)		

N. Average No. of Children in Family

1.8

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Sample</u>	<u>Percentage of Families Using Child Care</u>
II. <u>Profile of Families Using Child Care</u>			
A. <u>Basic Statistics</u>			
Families (Missing 5)	218		
Families w/school-age children using child care	142	30.4	66.1
Families w/preschool children using child care	128	27.3	59.2
Families w/both preschool and school-age children using child care	49	10.4	22.5
Count of preschool children using child care	(160)	43	
Count of school-age children using child care	()		
Total children using child care	(212)	56.9	
Couple-headed families	372		70
Female-headed families	154		29.3
	64		
1. <u>Average Ages of Adults</u>		<u>Couple-Headed</u>	<u>Female-Headed</u>
Male		33.6	-
Female		31.0	29.1
2. <u>Education of Adults</u>			
% of Males who completed high school		84.8	
% of Females who completed high school		87.7	81.0
3. <u>SES Level</u>			
% in Upper		10.4	6.3
% in Upper-Middle		16.9	15.6
% in Lower-Middle		29.2	32.8
% in Working Class		40.3	32.8
% in Lower		3.2	12.5
4. <u>Reason for Using Child Care</u>			
% both parents work (of families using child care)		88.8	
% one parent in school (of families using child care)		2.6	
% one parent working & in school (of families using child care)		1.3	
% Other		7.3	

5.	<u>Reason for Using Child Care</u>	<u>Female-Headed</u>
	% of parents working (of families using child care)	64.1
	% of parents in school (of families using child care)	20.3
	% of parents working & in school (of families using child care)	9.4
	% Other	6.3
6.	<u>Employment Summary of Families</u>	<u>Couple-Headed</u>
	% of no adults working (of families using child care)	2.0
	% of males working - female <u>not</u> (of families using child care)	2.6
	% of females working - male <u>not</u> (of families using child care)	2.0
	% of both adults working (of families using child care)	92.8
	% Other	.7
7.	<u>Employment Summary of Families</u>	<u>Female-Headed</u>
	% of no adults working (of families using child care)	25.0
	% of females working (of families using child care)	71.9
	% Other	3.2
8.	<u>School Summary of Adults</u>	<u>Couple-Headed</u>
	% of none in school (of families using child care)	81.6
	% of males in school - females <u>not</u> (of families using child care)	7.9
	% of females in school - males <u>not</u> (of families using child care)	8.6
	% of both in school (of families using child care)	1.3
	% Other	.7
9.	<u>School Summary of Adults</u>	<u>Female-Headed</u>
	% of none in school (of families using child care)	60.9
	% of females in school (of families using child care)	32.8
	% Other	6.3
10.	<u>Total No. of Children in Families Using Child Care by Age</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>
	0 - 3 years	81
	3 - 5 years	101
	6 - 9 years	112
	10 - 14 years	91
		385

B. Statistics on Families Using Preschool Child Care Arrangements

1. Families Using Preschool Child Care

No. of Families	128
% of all Families in Sample	27%
% of Families using child care	58.7%

2. Families Using Preschool Child Care by Household Head

	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Percentage of Families Using Preschool C.C.</u>
Couple-Headed	85	66.4
Female-Headed	39	30.5
Other	4	3.1
	<u>128</u>	

3. Ages of Preschool Children in Families Using Child Care

	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Percentage of Children Using Preschool C.C.</u>
Ages 0 - 2	77	48.1
3 - 5	83	51.9
	<u>160</u>	

4. Type PAID Preschool Child Care

	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Percentage of Children Using PAID Preschool C.C.</u>
Babysitter, neighbor not living w/family	27	19.7
Babysitter, friend living w/family	3	2.2
Grandparent or other relative not living w/family	29	21.2
Grandparent or other relative living w/family	7	5.1
Day Care Center (not a home)	45	32.8
Day Care Home (home caring for 4-12 children)	11	8.0
Church or other private nursery school or kindergarten	3	2.2
Recreation Center	2	1.5
Combinations of above	4	2.9
Other	5	3.7
Total	<u>137</u>	

5. Type NOT PAID Preschool Child Care

	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Percentage of Children Using NOT PAID Preschool Child Care</u>
Babysitter, neighbor not living w/family	1	4.5
Grandparent or other close relative <u>not</u> living w/family	15	68.2
Grandparent or other close relative living w/family	5	22.7
Recreation Center	<u>1</u>	4.5
Total	22	

(Missing 1 child for #4 and 5)

6. Descriptive Statistics for No. of Hours Per Week
of Child Care Used by Preschool Children

Mean	35.06
Median	40.00
Mode	40.00

7. Descriptive Statistics for Cost of Child Care
Per Week for Preschool Children

Mean	\$30.008
Median	\$30
Mode	\$40

8. Preschool Children in Known Licensed Facilities

	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Percentage of Preschool Children in Question</u>
In Licensed Facilities	62	39.2
Not in Licensed Facilities	94	59.5
Other	<u>2</u>	1.3
	158	

(Missing 2)

9. Satisfaction w/Preschool Child Care Arrangements

	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Percentage of Preschool Children in Question</u>
Very Bad	0	0
Bad	5	3.2
O.K.	15	9.7
Good	32	20.8
Very Good	<u>102</u>	66.2
(Missing 6)	154	

10. Percent (of those answering) Using Subsidized
Preschool Child Care

12.7%	Using
86.7%	Not Using

C. <u>Attitudinal Questions Concerning Preschool Child Care</u>	<u>Percentage Answering</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Transportation to child care arrangements for preschool children a problem?	10.2	89.8
2. Arrangements inconvenient to work?	14.2	85.8
3. Arrangements for preschool children inconvenient to home?	7.9	92.1
4. Work schedule conflicts with child care hours for preschool children?	28.6	71.4
5. Ever worry about the safety of preschool children being home alone?	4.0	96.0
6. Ever worry about the safety of preschool children because child care is inadequately supervised at home or at a child care facility?	6.3	93.7
7. Feel child care arrangements for preschool children are too expensive?	14.2	85.8
<u>Percentage of Those Answering</u>		
8. Cost of child care arrangements for preschool children consumes		
less than $\frac{1}{4}$ total take home pay for your family	67.2	
about $\frac{1}{4}$ total take home pay for family	17.2	
about $\frac{1}{2}$ total take home pay for family	.8	
about $\frac{3}{4}$ total take home pay for family	.8	
all take home pay for family	.8	
Other	13.3	
9. Where would you prefer child care arrangements for preschool children be located?		
Near home	69.5	
Near work	14.1	
Near school or training	1.6	
Other	1.6	
At home	13.3	
10. Who provides transportation (if used) for child care arrangements for preschool children?		
Me or spouse	76.6	
The caregiver who comes to my home	2.3	
The child care facility where I take my child	2.3	
Other	2.3	
None used	16.4	

		<u>Percentage Answering</u>		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Unsure</u>
11.	Would use child care arrangements for preschool children provided by employer?	67.2	29.7	3.1
12.	What hours child care services are needed for preschool children.	<u>Percentage Answering</u>		
	6AM - 6PM		87.3	
	6PM - Midnight		11.1	
	Need open after midnight		1.6	
		<u>Percentage Answering</u>		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
13.	Have you ever been unable to obtain child care for preschool children?	17.2	82.0	
14.	Have you ever lost a job or wages because you could not find child care for preschool children?	14.1	85.9	
		<u>Percentage Answering</u>		
15.	What families do when preschool children are sick? (Could choose 2)			
	Older child watches		1.6	
	Leave child with paid sitter at home		4.7	
	Take to day care facility		1.6	
	Relative watches at home		10.2	
	Relative watches away from home		19.5	
	I or my spouse stays home and watches		50.0	
	Other		12.5	
16.	Have you ever lost wages or benefits because of sick preschool children?			
	Yes, with loss of wages		23.4	
	Yes, with loss of sick/vacation hours or days		14.1	
	Yes, with loss of sick/vacation hours or days and then, loss of wages		3.9	
	No loss of wages/benefits		53.9	
	No loss of wages or benefits, but must make up time lost		.8	
	Other		3.9	
17.	How were arrangements chosen for your preschool children?			
	Not using child care away from home		20.0	
	Heard about from friends		30.4	
	Found in Yellow Pages of Phone Book		.8	
	Asked a referral source (like 4-C, School)		4.8	
	Saw a facility close to home		11.2	
	Other		32.8	

D. Statistics on Families Using Child Care for School-Age Children1. Families Using School-Age Child Care

No. of Families	142
% of all Families in Sample	30.0
% of Families Using Child Care	63.7

2. Families Using School-Age Child Care by Household Head

Couple-Headed
Female-Headed

Total

<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Percentage of Families Using School-Age Child Care</u>
103	72.5
39	27.5
142	

3. Ages of School-Age Children in Families Using Child Care

5 Years
6 - 9 Years
10 -14 Years

Total

<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Percentage of Children Using School-Age Child Care</u>
19	8.9
104	49.0
89	41.9
212	

4. Type Before-School Child Care

Relative, babysitter, friend,
not living w/family
Sibling, grandparent, relative
living w/family
Child Care Center
Child Care Home
Recreation Center
Self-Care
No care needed, parent home

Failed to answer question - 47%*

No. of Children

39	
12	
10	
1	
1	
12	
39	
114	(98 children) missing

5. Type After-School Child Care

Relative, babysitter, friend,
not living w/family
Sibling, grandparent, relative
living w/family
Child Care Center
Child Care Home
Church or Recreation Center
Child's School
Self-Care
No Care needed, parent home

Failed to answer question - 22%*

71	
30	
9	
2	
5	
10	
18	
21	
166	(46 children) missing

* Refer to discussions page 93 for explanation.

6. <u>Descriptive Statistics for No. of Hours</u> <u>Per Week for School-Age Child Care</u>			<u>Before</u> <u>School</u>	<u>After</u> <u>School</u>
Mean			11.09	12.5
Median			10	10
Mode			10	10
7. <u>Descriptive Statistics for Cost Per</u> <u>Week for School-Age Child Care</u>				
Mean			\$ 18.11	
Median			\$ 18.00	
Mode			\$ 25.00	
Range			\$ 1.00 to \$ 54.00	
8. <u>School-Age Children in Known Licensed</u>			<u>No. of</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of Those</u> <u>Answering</u>
<u>Before School Facilities</u>				
In Licensed Facilities			12	16.4
Not in Licensed Facilities			61	83.6
<u>After School Facilities</u>				
In Licensed Facilities			13	10.0
Not in Licensed Facilities			117	90.0
9. <u>Satisfaction w/Before School</u> <u>Child Care Arrangements</u>				
Very Bad			2	2.9
Bad			4	5.8
OK			9	13.0
Good			15	21.7
Very Good			39	56.5
<u>After School Child Care</u>				
Very Bad			0	0
Bad			1	.8
OK			12	9.3
Good			26	20.2
Very Good			89	69.0
10. <u>Percentage of Those Answering Using</u> <u>Subsidized Before School Child Care</u>				5.6
<u>Percentage of Those Answering Using</u> <u>Subsidized After School Child Care</u>				3.1

E. <u>Attitudinal Questions Concerning School-Age Child Care</u>		<u>Percentage Answering</u>	
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Transportation to child care arrangements for school-age children a problem.		6.4	93.6
2. Child care arrangements for school-age children inconvenient to work.		7.9	91.4
3. Child care arrangements for school-age children inconvenient to home.		2.9	97.1
4. Work schedule ever conflict with child care hours for school-age children.		17.9	82.1
5. Ever worry about the safety of school-age children because they are home alone.		14.9	85.1
6. Ever worry about the safety of school-age children because child care is inadequately supervised at home or at a child care facility.		6.4	93.6
7. Feel child care arrangements for school-age children are too expensive.		7.1	92.9
8. Other concerns about child care arrangements for school-age children.		12.1	87.9
9. Would change arrangements for school-age children if could.		26.6	71.2
10. Cost of child care arrangements for school-age children consumes		<u>Percentage Answering</u>	
less than $\frac{1}{4}$ total take home pay for family		60.4	
about $\frac{1}{4}$ total take home pay for family		10.8	
about $\frac{1}{2}$ total take home pay for family		0.0	
about $\frac{3}{4}$ total take home pay for family		0.0	
all take home pay for family		.7	
Other		28.1	
		<u>Percentage Answering</u>	
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u> <u>Unsure</u>
11. Distance to school-age children's school ever created problems in child care arrangements for school-age children.		8.0	91.2 .7
	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Percentage Answering</u>	
12. Would use Before School Child Care, if Available at Child's School.			
Yes	51	37.5	
No	82	60.3	
Unsure	3	2.2	
	<u>136</u>		
(Missing 6)			

(Of Those Answering YES to 12)

When want to Start

6AM	26.7%
7AM	46.7%
8AM	22.2%
All morning before afternoon kindergarten	2.2%
Other	2.2%

Percentage AnsweringMost Frequent Average No. of Hours Per Week
Before School Child Care Needed

5 hours	28.6
2 hours	14.3
8 hours	12.2
10 hours	8.2
Other	36.7

No. of FamiliesAges of Children of Those Answering YES to
Needing Before School Child Care

5- years	15
6- 9 years	34
10-14 years	16

No. of FamiliesPercentage Answering13. Would use After School Child Care,
if available at Child's School.

Yes	76	54.7
No	55	39.6
Unsure	8	5.8
	<u>139</u>	

(Missing 3)

When Want Care (Of Those Answering YES to 13)

Percentage Answering

3:00 - 4:00	23.0
3:00 - 5:00	20.3
3:00 - 6:00	29.7
All afternoon after morning kindergarten	5.4
Other	21.7

Most Frequent Average No. of Hours Per Week
After School Child Care Needed

10 hours	21.1
2 hours	14.1
15 hours	12.7
20 hours	7.0
Other	45.1

		<u>No. of Families</u>
Ages of Children of Those Answering YES to Needing After School Child Care		
5 - years		17
6 - 9 years		46
10 - 14 years		29
14. Those Who Need School-Age Child Care During Summer.	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Percentage Answering</u>
Yes	83	59.3
No	57	40.7
(Missing 2)	140	
Hours School-Age Child Care Needed During Summer		
6AM - 6PM		86.1
6PM - Midnight		2.8
Other		11.1
Most Frequent Average No. of Hours Per Week School-Age Child Care Needed During Summer		
40 hours		31.1
50 hours		16.4
45 hours		13.1
Other		39.4
		<u>No. of Families</u>
Ages of Children of Those Answering YES to Needing School-Age Child Care During Summer		
5 years		10
6-9 years		49
10-14 years		31
15. Would Use Summer Child Care for School-Age Child Provided by Employer.	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Percentage Answering</u>
Yes	71	50.4
No	62	44.0
Unsure	8	5.7
(Missing 1)	141	
16. Where prefer child care arrangements for school-age children be located.		<u>Percentage Answering</u>
At home		39.6
Near your home		36.0
Near your work		10.1
Near your school or training		0.0
Near your child's school		11.5
Other		2.9

Percentage Answering

17. Who provides the transportation to child care arrangements for school-age children?

Me or my spouse	48.9
The caregiver who comes to my home	5.7
The child care facility where my child stays	4.3
My child walks to the child care arrangements	5.7
School bus takes to child care arrangements	17.0
Other	18.4

18. During what hours are child care services needed for school-age children?

6AM until school starts	37.2
After school until 6PM	57.4
6PM - Midnight	3.1
Need open after Midnight	1.6
Other	.8

19. Have you ever been unable to obtain child care for school-age children?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
9.9	90.1

20. Have you ever lost a job or wages because you could not find child care for school-age children?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
9.2	89.4

Percentage Answering

21. What happens when school-age children are sick? (Could choose 2)

Older child watches	0
Leave at home alone	0
Leave with a paid sitter at home	3.5
Take to a child care facility	2.8
Take to a relative away from home	14.9
Relative watches at home	11.3
I or my spouse stays home and watches	48.9

22. Has the family ever lost wages or benefits because of sick school-age children?

Yes, with loss of wages	20.4
Yes, with loss of sick hours or days	18.3
Yes, with loss of sick hours, then wages	3.5
No loss of benefits or wages	54.2
No loss of wages or benefits, but must make up time lost	1.4
Other	2.1

Percentage Answering

23. How are school-age child care arrangements chosen?

Not using child care away from home	42.6
Heard about from friends	15.5
Found in Yellow Pages of Phone Book	.8
Asked a referral source (like 4-C, School)	2.3
Saw facility close to home	4.7
Other	34.1

	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Percentage Answering</u>
F. <u>General Attitudes of Child Care Users</u>		
1. <u>Ever Worked on Saturday or Sunday or Both</u>		
Never	115	51.6
Sometimes	85	38.1
Always	22	9.9
Other	1	.4
Percent of Those Answering Never Who Would Have Worked if Child Care Available		
Yes		23.9
No		71.6
Unsure		4.6
2. <u>Any Working Hours Between 6PM and 7AM</u>		
Never	141	62.9
Sometimes	56	25.0
Always	27	12.1
Percent of Those Answering Never Who Would Have Worked Above Hours if Child Care Available		
Yes		17.7
No		75.4
Unsure		7.0
3. <u>Ever Worked in June, July, August</u>		
Never	28	12.6
One of the Three	7	3.2
Two of the Three	4	1.8
All Three	183	82.4
Percent of Those Answering Never Who Would Have Worked Had Child Care Been Available		
Yes		30.3
No		57.6
Unsure		12.1
4. <u>What Licensed Away From Home Preschool Arrangement Preferred</u>		
	<u>Family Day Care Home</u>	<u>Day Care Facility</u>
Ages 0-2	49.3	49.8
Ages 3-5	35.7	63.4

	<u>Family Day</u> <u>Care Home</u>	<u>Day Care</u> <u>Center</u>	<u>Child's School</u>
5. <u>What Licensed Away From Home School-</u> <u>Age Arrangements Preferred</u>			
Ages 6-9	18.7	25.6	55.7
Ages 10-14	18.0	11.8	69.7

III. Profile of Families Not Using Child Care

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Families Not Using Child Care</u>
A. <u>Basic Statistics</u>		
Families	240	
Couple-headed	192	80
Female-headed	48	20
1. <u>Average Ages of Adults</u>	<u>Couple-Headed</u>	<u>Female-Headed</u>
Male	36.7	
Female	33	34.1
2. <u>Education of Adults</u>		
% of Males graduated from high school	81.8	
% of Females graduated from high school	78.9	59.6
3. <u>SES Level</u>		
% in Upper	9.3	0
% in Upper-Middle	13.0	8.7
% in Lower-Middle	22.8	13.0
% in Working Class	39.4	37.0
% in Lower	15.5	41.3
4. <u>Number of Children (by age) in Families Not Using Child Care</u>		
0 - 2 Years	84	
3 - 5 Years	83	
6 - 9 Years	115	
10 - 14 Years	192	

B. Attitudinal of Families Not Using Child Care

	<u>All Families Not Using Child Care</u>	<u>Couple- Headed</u>	<u>Female- Headed</u>
1. <u>Looking for Work Now</u>			
Yes	41.2	27.9	85.4
No	57.2	70.7	12.2
Unsure	1.5	1.4	2.4
2. <u>Child Care Needed if Found Work</u>			
Yes	65.3	57.5	74.2
No	33.3	40.0	25.8
Unsure	1.3	2.5	0
3. <u>Did Not Work in Last Year Because Could Not Find Child Care</u>		<u>Percentage of All Families Not Using Child Care</u>	
Yes		16.6	
No		83.4	
4. <u>Where Want Child Care Located if Working</u>			
At home		31.3	
Near home		48.2	
Near employment		3.6	
Near child's school		7.7	
Other		9.2	
5. <u>Would Use Preschool Child Care Provided by Employer</u>			
Yes		42.3	
No		9.3	
Unsure		3.1	
No preschool children		45.4	
6. <u>Would Use Summer Care for School-age Child Provided by Employer</u>			
Yes		60.8	
No		21.1	
Unsure		3.6	
No school-age children		14.4	

7. <u>Would Use Before School Child Care Provided by School</u>	<u>Percentage of All Families Not Using Child Care</u>
Yes	58.2
No	23.7
Unsure	2.6
No school-age children	15.5
8. <u>Would Use After School Child Care Provided by School</u>	
Yes	61.3
No	21.6
Unsure	1.5
No school-age children	15.5
9. <u>Would Need Child Care on Saturday, Sunday or Both if Working</u>	
Never	56.1
Sometimes	39.2
Always	4.8
10. <u>Would Need Child Care Between 6PM & 7AM</u>	
Never	71.4
Sometimes	23.3
Always	5.3
11. <u>Would Need Child Care Summer Months</u>	
Never	23.2
Sometimes	26.8
Always	50.0
12. <u>If Working, Could Provide Transportation to Child Care</u>	
Yes	80.6
No	14.7
Unsure	4.7
13. <u>Not Working Now or Not Worked at Some Time Because No Transportation to Child Care</u>	
Yes	9.3
No	90.2
Unsure	.5

IV. <u>Use of Special Services</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Families</u>
A. <u>Basic Statistics</u>		
1. Number of all Families		
Yes	43	9.1
No	426	90.4
Other	2	.4
	<u>471</u>	
(Missing 2)		
2. Number of Families Using Child Care	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Families Using</u>
Yes	20	9.0
No	199	90.0
Other	2	.9
	<u>221</u>	
(Missing 2)		
3. Number of Families <u>not</u> Using Child Care	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percentage of Families Not Using</u>
Yes	23	9.2
No	227	90.8
	<u>250</u>	
4. Ever Been Denied Services Because of Special Needs		
Yes	3	.6
No	459	98.9
Other	2	.4
	<u>464</u>	
(Missing 9)		
B. <u>Type of Services Needed</u>	<u>No.</u>	
Speech Therapy	29	
Services for mentally handicapped	1	
Services for physically handicapped	6	
Services for emotionally handicapped	3	
Special Medical Attention	5	

	<u>Percentage Using Child Care</u>	<u>Percentage Not Using Child Care</u>	<u>Percentage of All Families</u>
V. <u>General Attitudes Among All Families With Children</u>			
A. <u>Reason for Women Working</u>			
1. Works for Basic Needs			
Not Important	15.8	16.6	16.2
Important	23.5	23.9	23.7
Very Important	60.6	59.5	60.0
2. Works for Personal Satisfaction			
Not Important	18.6	19.7	19.1
Important	53.4	51.6	52.5
Very Important	28.1	28.7	28.4
3. Works for Higher Standard of Living			
Not Important	15.8	26.9	21.6
Important	32.4	35.5	34.0
Very Important	51.8	37.6	44.3
B. <u>Adequacy of Child Care Service in Community</u>			
Yes	42.2	40.8	41.4
No	29.1	16.8	22.6
Unsure	28.7	42.4	35.9
C. <u>Where More Services Needed</u>			
1. <u>Infant Care</u>			
Not Important	9.8	13.9	11.9
Important	23.8	34.9	29.6
Very Important	65.9	51.3	58.2
2. <u>Full-time preschool</u>			
Not Important	9.8	10.8	10.3
Important	26.0	43.6	35.3
Very Important	64.2	45.6	54.4
3. <u>Part-time preschool</u>			
Not Important	11.3	12.1	11.8
Important	42.9	52.7	48.1
Very Important	45.8	35.1	40.1

	<u>Percentage Using Child Care</u>	<u>Percentage Not Using Child Care</u>	<u>Percentage of All Families</u>
4. <u>Before School Care</u>			
Not Important	14.6	13.6	14.1
Important	33.3	41.7	37.8
Very Important	52.1	44.6	48.1
5. <u>After School Care</u>			
Not Important	8.5	12.4	10.6
Important	25.5	33.9	30.0
Very Important	66.0	53.7	59.5
6. <u>Late Night Care</u>			
Not Important	9.1	13.6	11.5
Important	25.8	34.7	30.6
Very Important	65.1	51.2	57.6
7. <u>Summer Months Care</u>			
Not Important	7.9	14.0	11.2
Important	28.8	41.3	35.4
Very Important	62.3	44.2	52.7

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985



4-C

Community Coordinated Child Care
of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky



CENSUS ANALYSIS & PROVIDERS SURVEY

An analysis of the census data for the seven major areas of Jefferson County yields information which can be used by the community to make decisions about the future of child care resources. Since the census data for this study was organized according to areas, this analysis will consider the differences and implications of the information by the general geographic areas. There are several points to be made concerning number of children, percentage of female-headed households, mothers in the work force who have children under six, poverty level, and availability of child care.

Density of children in the population of the seven areas ranges from 15% in North Central to 27% in Southwestern Jefferson County. The three highest areas in terms of density of children are Southwestern Jefferson County (27%), Southeastern Jefferson County (26%), and Inner City Louisville (23%).

Another factor determining need for child care is percentage of female-headed households with children. These households have increased by 51% since the 1970 census (Metro United Way Report, 1984). In the seven areas of Jefferson County, the percentage of female-headed households ranges from 11% in Eastern Jefferson County to 50% in the Inner City area. The areas with the three highest levels of female-headed households are Inner City (50%),

East Central (20%), and West Central (20%).

A third aspect which affects a community's need for child care resources is the percentage of women in the work force who have children under the age of six. In Jefferson County the range is slight; the low is 46% of mothers in the work force in Eastern Jefferson County and the high is 56% of mothers in the work force in the East Central area. The areas with the three highest are East Central (56%), West Central (53%), and the Inner City (52%).

The number of families with children below poverty level in a given area can give an indication of the need for subsidized child care. It is important to remember that these are 1980 census figures. Poverty levels have increased in subsequent years (Metro United Way, 1984). The range in Jefferson County is from 3% of families in Eastern Jefferson County to 27% in the Inner City area. The West Central area (8%) is the next highest poverty level. Thus there is an exceptional need for subsidized child care in the localities which make up the Inner City. It should be noted that there are specific localities in other areas where the poverty level is above the county average. (See Map IV.) These localities would also require a measure of subsidized child care.

Finally the current availability of child care is a major factor in determining future needs. By computing the number of children in each area under the age of five compared to the percentage of mothers in the labor force who have children under five, the approximate number of children who need preschool child care can be estimated. When this number is compared to the number of licensed slots, the need for additional child care can be understood. In Jefferson County, the range of available child care

for children under five is from a high of 91% in the North Central area to a low of 31% in the West Central area. That is, there are licensed slots available for that percentage of children who potentially may need them. The three lowest areas are West Central (31%), Southwest (32%), and Inner City (41%). Overall for Jefferson County, there is licensed care available for 47% of the preschoolers whose mothers are working. This does not include children of mothers who are full-time students, or slots being used for kindergarten and school-age children.

These census aspects which affect the need for child care in Jefferson County point to several areas which have high need for increased availability of child care and for a means of subsidized child care. The first area to consider is the Inner City which was in the top three in all aspects considered. The second area is the West Central area which is high on four of the aspects. Both the Southwest and East Central are next, but for different reasons. There is a need for more child care in the Southwest primarily because of the number of children in the population. In the East Central area, it is the number of female-headed households and the percentage of mothers in the work force which increases the need for child care services.

Overall for the county, children under the age of 14 make up 21% of the population. Twenty-two percent of the 92,750 families with children are female-headed households. Fifty-one percent of mothers with children under six are in the work force. The poverty ratio in Jefferson County for families with children is 15%. Fifty-three percent of the female-headed households in poverty have children under six.

For those female-headed households above the poverty level, the weighted mean income in Jefferson County is \$11,506. The after tax and deductions amount for that income is \$8,450. Using \$40.00 per week as a common fee for full-time child care, the annual cost per child is \$2,000. For female-headed households, 17% of the gross family income must be spent on child care - per child. The proportion is 24% per child when after tax income is considered.

For couple-headed households in Jefferson County, the weighted mean income is \$25,522. An annual cost of child care of \$2,000 is 8% of the gross income and 12% of the after-tax income of \$16,915.

In order to provide more specific information by neighborhood, the seven geographic areas were subdivided into 40 localities. An examination of certain key aspects related to a community's need for child care can provide information for specific neighborhoods.

A second aspect is the consideration of those localities which have no child care available either in family child care homes or child care centers. Ten percent of the localities have no available licensed child care. They are Indian Hills, Prospect, Northwest Corner and Portland.

Another aspect which affects the development, location, and use of child care homes and centers is the percentage of households which have no transportation available. The Jefferson County percentage for homes without vehicles is 13%. Eighteen of the forty localities have a higher percentage of households with no transportation available than the county percentage. They are:

South Louisville/Bluegrass	25%	Northwest Corner	14%
Crittenden Drive	23%	California	36%
Southern Parkway	17%	Jackson	60%
South Louisville/7th St.	16%	Manly	40%
Middle Highlands	14%	Park Duvalle	35%
Upper Highlands/Cherokee	15%	Park Hill	37%
Highlands/Baxter Avenue	15%	Portland	28%
Clifton/Butchertown	14%	Russell	48%
Shawnee	16%	Ormsby/Shelby	27%

The third aspect which affects a neighborhood's demand for child care is density of children. In Jefferson County as a whole, children under 14 comprise 22% of the population. Nineteen of the 40 localities have a higher density of children. They are:

Pleasure Ridge Park	26%	St. Regis Park	22%
Valley Station	26%	Prospect	27%
Fairdale	24%	Middletown/	
Buechel/Newburg	23%	Anchorage	23%
South Louisville/Bluegrass	26%	Northwest Corner	28%
Crittenden Drive	23%	Park Duvalle	30%
North Okolona	24%	Park Hill	27%
South Okolona	27%	Portland	26%
Fern Creek	28%	Russell	29%
Highview	26%	Shawnee	23%

A fourth and final aspect which impacts on how a neighborhood responds to its families' need for child care is the density of families with children who are living in poverty. In Jefferson County 15% of families with children are living in poverty. Twelve of the forty localities have a higher percentage of families with children in poverty than the county as a whole. These localities are:

South Louisville/Bluegrass	47%	Manly	27%
Crittenden Drive	31%	Park Duvalle	58%
Southern Parkway	21%	Park Hill	48%
Russell	62%	Portland	40%
Shawnee	22%	California	43%
Ormsby/Shelby	27%	Jackson	76%

Some localities are in three out of four of these categories which influence a community's response to child care needs. They are:

Northwest Corner	Park Hill
Portland	Russell
South Louisville/Bluegrass	Shawnee
Crittenden Drive	Park Duvalle

One locality is in all four categories. It is:

Portland

DISCUSSION - IN-HOME SURVEY

The In-Home Survey was a valuable tool in ascertaining current utilization of child care, current critical needs, and general attitudes of families with children toward child care. The results can provide a sound basis for policy decisions concerning child care as well as guidelines for providers. Coupled with the Census Analysis, it has yielded crucial information to those concerned about the welfare of the children in our community.

Sample Data Comparisons with Census Data

The sample seemed very representative of Jefferson County as a whole. For race, census information showed approximately 83% of the population as white, 16% as black, and less than 1% as other race. The In-Home Survey yielded 81.7% white, 18.0% black, and 2% as other. Head of house-hold data were similar. For the census data, 75.7% of families with children were couple-headed and 21.8% were female-headed. In the Survey, 73.8% were couple-headed and 23.8% were female-headed.

Percentages in the various income levels were very close except for the \$15,000 - 19,999 and the \$35,000 - 49,000 range. Although no attempt was made to equate the incomes levels to socioeconomic status (SES) for the census information, the close comparisons of income levels between the Census and the Survey somewhat validates the SES usage for the Survey. The following table shows the comparisons.

COMPARISONS OF INCOME LEVELS

INCOME LEVELS	% OF SAMPLE	IN COUNTY (According to 1980 Census)
Less than 5,000	14.2	13.9
5,000 - 7,499	8.8	8.0
7,500 - 9,999	7.0	7.6
10,000 - 14,999	10.0	15.2
15,000 - 19,999	9.7	14.6
20,000 - 24,999	13.9	12.6
25,000 - 34,999	16.0	15.7
35,000 - 49,000	13.9	8.2
50,000 or more	6.5	4.0

Percentages of high school graduates did not compare closely with the census information. For the survey, 81.3% of all adults were high school graduates as compared to 63.6% for the Census. The latter figure includes all adults (including the elderly) over age 25. The Survey figure, therefore, is probably more reflective of the education level for adults in families with children possibly needing child care.

The number of children in each age category of the sample was again indicative of the County as a whole. This helps to validate any conclusions drawn relevant to preschool and school-age child care usage and needs. The following table demonstrates the comparisons.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY AGES

	# IN SAMPLE	% OF SAMPLE	# IN CENSUS	% IN CENSUS
Under 5 Years	349	40.6	50,023	32.9
6 - 9 Years	227	26.4	50,570	33.2
10 -14 Years	283	32.9	51,544	33.8

When comparing areas in terms of the critical components of child care needs identified earlier (density of children, percent of female-headed households, and poverty status) the Survey sample

is again representative of the County as a whole. The area with the highest density of children in the Survey was (as in the census data) Southwest Jefferson County, followed by the Southeast and Inner City areas. For percentages of female-headed households, the Inner City area was the most prevalent in the Survey and Census Analysis. Concerning poverty status for families with children, the Inner City area was, according to the census data, far above the other areas. When the lowest two levels of income are considered below poverty for the survey information, the Inner City area was first, followed by the Southwest. Based only on this information, the areas of Jefferson County most critical to child care needs are, therefore, the Inner City, and Southwest Jefferson County.

The conclusion about Southwest Jefferson County must, however, be tempered somewhat because a higher percentage of interviews were obtained in that area than would have been expected. This may be due, in part, to a higher interest about child care because of the density of children. Also interviewers reported new housing in this area that was not indicated on the census maps.

Further comparisons between census data population figures and number of interviews obtained in each area reveal similar percentages. The exception is Eastern Jefferson County where responsiveness to interviewers was quite low. This is indicative that child care is probably not an issue in families in this area because of a higher SES and subsequent ability to pay. The following table shows census data population figures along with percentages and the number and percentages of interviews obtained in each area.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN AREAS FOR POPULATION AND INTERVIEWS

AREA	# POPULATION	% OF POPULATION	# INTERVIEWS	% OF INTERVIEWS
1. Southwest	87,185	12.9	109	23.0
2. West Central	106,305	15.7	45	9.5
3. North Central	71,021	10.5	51	10.8
4. Southeast	115,495	17.0	102	21.6
5. East Central	84,311	12.4	49	10.4
6. Eastern	84,996	12.5	22	4.7
7. Inner City	128,877	19.0	95	20.1
Totals	678,190	100.0	473	100.0

All these comparisons generally demonstrate that the sample is, indeed, representative of Jefferson County's families with children. This offers some validity to the following conclusions.

Sample Composition

As mentioned previously, the sample composition corresponded closely to the Census Analysis. When compared to the 1973 Child Care Needs Assessment, some interesting trends emerge. The number of female-headed household was only 13% in 1972 as compared to 23.8% in the present study. The number of children in a family has decreased. In 1973 the survey revealed 2.55 children per family as compared to this study's 1.8. This is reflective of national trends.

Most of the respondents to the interviews were mothers, and generally they made the child care arrangements. Interviewers reported that a large number of respondents would talk about how their husbands have recently assumed more of the responsibility for child care. There was not, however, a question directly related to this issue.

Concerning type of family, a small percentage indicated the family contained stepparents. This was probably due to question

construction and to a reluctance on the part of the interviewer to ascertain exactly what the relationships were in the family. It is interesting to note that less than one fourth of single-parent homes had any supportive family available to them. Of the 113 reported as single-parent homes, only 24 indicated any supportive family.

The socioeconomic status, as cited earlier, was somewhat skewed toward the working class. Child care would more likely be a concern in these families and an interview was, perhaps, more readily granted. A major factor affecting SES among the families was type of household-head. A chi square analysis between these two variables revealed a statistically significant relationship. Female-headed homes tended to be in the lower socioeconomic levels.

Profile of Families Using Child Care

The profiles of families using child care revealed some critical conclusions for policy makers and for providers of child care. First of all, 46% of all the families in the study indicated usage of some form of child care. This is close to the national statistic that about half of all families in the United States have working mothers (Children's Defense Fund, 1984). It can be concluded, therefore, that in about one half of Jefferson County homes with children, child care is utilized. Further, child care is probably a major issue within those families. It would be even more of a concern in female-headed households. Fifty-seven percent of all female-headed households use some form of child care, while 44% of couple-headed families use some form of child care arrangements.

Other differences evolve when looking at the household-head of child care users. Only 3.2% of couple-headed families fall into the lower SES level while 12.5% of female-headed are in this category. Slightly fewer parents in female-headed households had finished high school.

Reasons for using child care also showed some differences. The primary reason for all families using child care was employment. However, 20.3% of female-headed versus 2.6% of couple-headed needed child care for school or training. As was pointed out in early sections of this report, this area has received large cutbacks in subsidized child care. Also 9.4% of female-headed homes versus 1.3% of couple-headed families needed child care for both school and work.

When looking specifically at preschool care, the study confirms national trends (Children's Defense Fund, 1982) and 4-C's referral knowledge that infant and toddler child care is a major issue. In this study, almost one half of the children using preschool arrangements fall in the age category of zero to two. This is vital information for child care providers. Obviously, infant and toddler care are essential.

Over 85% of all users of preschool child care must pay for those arrangements. A support system does not appear readily available in most homes. The mean of \$30 per week for preschool child care costs is not a good estimate of actual money needed to obtain such care. The range of costs were from \$1.00 to \$135.00 and therefore included part-time and subsidized care. The mode of \$42.00 is probably a more accurate figure to describe the cost of preschool child care in Jefferson County. Also the Providers Survey

indicated a wide range of cost variations among the seven areas. To determine a good cost estimate of preschool care for a particular area, consult the results section and the narratives for each area.

Along this same line, 68% reported that preschool child care consumed less than 1/4 of the total take home pay. Eighteen percent, however, reported that the costs were about 1/4 of the total take home pay. These figures may be misleading because the majority of homes using child care did so because both parents worked. Interviewers were instructed, however, to state that the take-home pay was for the entire family. This would have included, in most cases, two incomes.

The most prevalent type of paid preschool child care arrangement was the child care center. This was followed by a baby sitter not living with the family, and then by a grandparent or relative not living with the family. The most typical not paid type of preschool child care was with a grandparent not living with the family.

Only 39% of preschool arrangements were in licensed facilities. The interviewers reported many respondents did not know if an arrangement was licensed or not. This indicates a need for better parent education. The 39%, however, is close to those percentages of licensed slots revealed available through the Provider Survey. Approximately 13% of the preschool children listed as using child care received a subsidy.

Concerning attitudes of the families using preschool child care, most were reasonably satisfied with the arrangements. They were convenient to work or home and transportation was not

indicated as a problem. Very few worried about safety factors. It is significant that 17.2% of those using preschool child care have at some time been unable to find care. Fourteen percent reported having lost a job or wages as a result of not finding care.

Sick preschool children, who use child care, are most likely taken care of at home by a parent. Forty-two percent of the parents reported a loss of wages and/or benefits.

Preschool child care facilities are most likely chosen based on knowledge from a friend. This indicates satisfaction with services is, in reality, the major factor for referrals to facilities.

Data on the use of school-age child care was perhaps most revealing in what it didn't say. Out of the 212 children listed as school-age in families using child care, only 53% listed either what type of before school care was used, or that it was not needed because a parent was home. In other words for 47% of school-age children no before school arrangements were listed. For after school child care, 78% indicated they had some kind of arrangements or that the parent was home. This leaves about 22% of the school-age after school care arrangements uncounted.

These were somewhat striking figures because great care was taken to insure every possible kind of arrangement was incorporated into the coding process. However, the interviewers reported a great reluctance on the part of the respondents to indicate precisely where their school-age children were before and after school. Presumably they were concerned for security reasons, or in the light of recent publicity concerning child neglect, they refused to answer the questions.

It should be noted that self-care was mentioned as a recognized

form of child care, and it was stated that 4-C understood some children of school age watch themselves or younger siblings. Apparently, even with these precautions, a large number of respondents did not feel comfortable answering the questions more completely. Also the interviewers reported they did not press the point if a respondent was insistent upon not answering. It is also interesting that the lack of responses did not occur with preschool child care arrangements.

Further analysis of the data is somewhat revealing. The child's age did not appear to matter. There was no apparent pattern in the nonresponses based on the ages of the children for both before and after school arrangements. One conclusion is that these nonresponses are, in fact, representing children who are home alone either for a short time in the morning before school, or home alone after school until a parent arrives. *

In any event, these findings indicate a need for another study concentrating on school-age children. Greater care should be taken to insure anonymity of respondents. The community needs to determine more precisely how many children of what ages are staying home alone.

Staying with a baby sitter, relative, or friend was the most frequently used form of both before and after school care. This was followed by sibling, grandparent, or relative living with the family. Child care centers or homes provided care for about 10% of the children. Roughly 10% of children listed as using a form of care were in self-care. Most of these children were 11 years old or above. However, three children were seven. Only 16.4% of the children for whom this information was available were in licensed

before school facilities. This is only 5.6% of all the 212 school-age children listed in families using child care. For after school, 10% were in licensed facilities. This equates with six percent of all the school-age children in families using child care. A very small percentage of those answering were subsidized either for before or after school care.

Cost for school-age child care had the same complicating factors as it did for preschool children. The mean cost was \$18.00 and the mode was \$25.00. The mean number of hours per week for school-age child care was 11 hours. Most families (60%) indicated that care consumed less than 1/4 of the family's take home pay. Ten percent indicated it consumed about 1/4 of the take home pay. The 30% left was "other".

Satisfaction with care was generally good, but again there was a large percentage of school age children in families using child care for whom this information was not given. Almost 15% of respondents did indicate they worried about the safety of their school-age children because they were home alone. Twenty-six percent would change arrangements if they could. Child care for sick school-age children most often involved a parent staying home with loss of wages or benefits. No one answered that they leave the child home alone.

Most families indicated arrangements for school-age child care were convenient to work and home and that transportation to child care was not a problem. On a question asking if distance to their child's school ever created problems, 8% said yes.

Questions concerning possible child care options were quite revealing. Of those families with preschool child care

arrangements, 67% indicated they would use preschool child care provided by an employer. For school-age child care (during the summer months) provided by the employer, 50% reported they would use it. This indicates a high acceptance of employer provided care, particularly for preschool children.

Questions relating to before and after school care provided even more valuable information. Out of the 136 families with school-age children answering, 37.5% indicated they would use before school child care provided by the schools. Most of these would need services beginning at 7:00 a.m., and the care would be utilized by children ages 6 to 9. For after school care, 54.7% reported they would use it. The most frequently requested hours were between 3:00 - 6:00 p.m. Again, most of the children would be from 6 to 9 years. When asked if their family needed school-age child care during the summer, 59.3% said yes. Most of the families answering yes needed those services for 6-9 year olds, but a large number also had children 10 to 14 years.

Preference for licensed child care facilities were also obtained. For preschool child care for children ages 0 to 2 years, responses were evenly distributed between family child care homes and child care centers. For the ages 3 to 5 years, over 63% preferred a child care center while 35% wanted a child care home.

The child's school was again the preference for licensed facilities with school-age children. Over 55% of the families preferred it for ages 6 to 9 years, and 69% preferred it for ages 10 to 14 years. This further establishes a need and a preference for child care provided by the schools.

Profile of Families Not Using Child Care

The basic statistics on families with children not using child care had some interesting differences with those families using child care. Education level for female-headed households was much lower in families not using child care. Only 59.6% were high school graduates as compared to 81% of female-headed homes using child care. Because their education level is low, finding work is difficult. In couple-headed households, 79% of the females had finished high school in those families not using child care. This compares with 87.7% females in families using child care.

Many more of the female-headed households not using child care were in the lower SES than those using child care. The comparisons are 41.3% for female-headed families not using child care and 12.5% for those female-headed homes using care.

Comparisons between the ages of children in the families not using child care with those using it, revealed approximately the same number in each group until the 10-14 years category. Over twice as many in this age group are in homes not using child care as in homes using child care. This indicates it is at about this age that parents probably allow their children to stay home alone.

It is interesting also that the number of children in the age range from zero to two years is essentially the same between families using care and not using. One would have expected more children in this age group for families not using child care. The fact that there are the same amount indicates mothers are returning to work even with very young children.

When asked if they were currently looking for work, 85% of the female-headed homes said they were, as compared to 27.9% of the

couple-headed families. Since most respondents were females, it can be assumed that those in couple-headed homes had decided to stay home with the children rather than seek outside employment. Of all those answering yes to the questions above, 65% indicated they would need child care if they found work. For female-headed households, over 74% and for couple-headed, over 57% would need child care if they found work.

For those families looking for work, 48% preferred care near home, while 31% wanted it at home. Few would need child care at night or on the weekends. Transportation was not anticipated to be a problem.

Child care options were much the same as for families using child care. Forty-two percent indicated they would use preschool child care provided by their employer, while 60% would use summer care for their school-age child provided by their employer. For before school care, 58% and for after school care, 61% said that they would utilize such care. This further substantiates the need for employer provided care and public school involvement in the child care issue.

Use of Special Services

Of all families in the study, 9% said they needed some form of special services for their children. The percentages were the same for families using child care and those not using care. The following table indicates the way the special services are broken down. Speech therapy is the most frequent.

	# Children
Speech Therapy	29
Services for Physically Handicapped	6
Special Medical Attention	5
Services for Emotionally Handicapped	3
Services for Mentally Handicapped	1

General Attitudes Among All Families with Children

When asked to rank the reason why the female worked in their families some interesting implications emerged. Working for basic needs appeared to be the most important reason for women working, followed by working for a higher standard of living. To gain personal satisfaction was the least important for women working outside the home. As in other studies (Rosentraub and Harlow, 1983 and The National Child Care Survey, 1975), women in Jefferson County are working to obtain basic needs, not necessarily to achieve a higher standard of living or personal satisfaction. This emphasizes the necessity of community involvement and commitment to adequate child care.

For all families in the survey, 41% feel child care in this community is adequate, 23% feel it is not, and 36% are unsure. A chi square analysis between degree of satisfaction with child care in Jefferson County and type household-head showed a statistically significant relationship at the .05 level. A larger percentage of female-headed homes responded they did not think care was adequate than did couple-headed. An analysis between SES and degree of satisfaction was not statistically significant.

When ranking the importance of various services needed by all families in the survey, after-school child care was the most critical, followed by infant care. The actual differences in all the categories, however, was not large.

Comparisons Among the Seven Areas

Cross tabulations on many of the variables across the seven areas revealed few statistically significant differences. Preferences for services, need for special services, and

differences in the ages of children all indicated no relationship to specific areas.

When comparing usage of child care across the areas, all percentages were roughly around 50%. In other words, within all seven areas about one half of the families used child care and one half did not. Mean number of hours using child care across the areas was not very different except for the Eastern Jefferson County. This was probably due to increased travel time to employment.

The following charts indicates differences between the means (average), modes (most frequent) and ranges of child care cost from each area. It should be remembered that costs include only what the families must pay. Subsidized child care, therefore, lowers the means.

Cost Comparisons Across Areas for Preschool Child Care
[Cost per week, per child]

<u>Area</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Mode</u>
Southwest	\$5-55	\$30	\$25 & 35 (Bimodal)
West Central	\$7-50	\$26	Multi-modal
North Central	\$5-135	\$44	\$40
Southeast	\$12-117	\$43	\$40
East Central	\$23-45	\$34	Multi-modal
Eastern	\$10-100	\$47	\$59 & 60 (Bimodal)
Inner City	\$1-50	\$21	\$30

Cost Comparisons Across Areas for School-Age Child Care
[Cost per week, per child]

<u>Area</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Mode</u>
Southwest	\$5-34	\$17	\$25
West Central	\$2-25	\$13	Multi-modal
North Central	\$5-61	\$21	\$25
Southeast	\$2-30	\$12	Multi-modal
East Central	\$11-25	\$18	\$11 & 25 (Bimodal)
Eastern	\$2-45	\$25	\$25 & 45 (Bimodal)
Inner City	\$1-30	\$16	\$25

CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 1985



4-C

Community Coordinated Child Care
of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky

CONCLUSIONS

The three methods (Census Analysis, Providers Survey, and In-Home Survey) utilized in this child care needs assessment have provided Jefferson County with valuable planning information. Future policy decisions can be based on relevant data that is pertinent to child care.

The Census Analysis and Providers Survey have indicated specific areas and localities where more licensed child care slots appear to be needed. Based on demographics from the census data and on known licensed availability, those areas in most need of increased services are the Inner City, West Central, and Southwest. Specific localities (neighborhoods) in apparent "need" concerning child care are: Northwest Corner, Portland, South Louisville/Bluegrass Avenue, Crittenden Drive, Park Hill, Russell, Shawnee, and Park Duvalle. Specific parts of Jefferson County with a higher percentage of female-headed households and of families with children living below poverty level were identified. This not only aids in establishing child care slots necessary for working mothers, but gives some indications where subsidized child care is needed.

The In-Home Survey can be crucial in determining current child care utilization practices and anticipated community needs. Because the sample composition so closely coincided with the demographics available through the 1980 Census, certain generalizations concerning child care can be made for the County as

a whole. First of all, almost one half of homes with children under 14 years of age use some form of child care. Second, infant and toddler care is as essential in the community as child care provided to three and four year old children. Third, families with children indicated they would use child care provided by the schools for both before and after school hours. Finally, comparisons between families using and not using child care have substantiated the plight of female-headed household. With less schooling and few support systems available, child care responsibilities may mean the difference between employment and unemployment.

One major disappointment with the survey was not identifying more precisely the type of child care being used by our community's school-age children. Though no definite conclusions can be drawn, it appears a large percentage are staying alone regardless of age. Further study into this critical problem is warranted.

It is hoped that further analysis of the data obtained can reveal trends and conclusions about child care based on socioeconomic status, household-head, and specific areas. A follow-up investigation is planned to add valuable research information in the realm of child care. It is also recommended that information from providers and newly released census data be evaluated every two years.

The Advisory Committee for the project proved to be a critical asset in every step of the study. Its continued functioning will help insure the further development of child care resources as needs are identified. For now, policy makers in Jefferson County, school officials, and child care providers can use this

investigation to more adequately provide care to our community's most valuable resource -- its children.

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Dr. Booker Rice
Jefferson County Public Schools

Joe Tolan
Dept. of Human Services

Sam Watkins
Louisville Central Comm. Center

AREAS IN CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

I. Southwest Jefferson County

Pleasure Ridge Park
Valley Station
Fairdale

II. West Central Jefferson County

Shively
Iroquois
South Louisville
Bluegrass Avenue
Crittenden Drive
Southern Parkway
Seventh Street

III. North Central Jefferson County

Crescent Hill
Highlands
Lower
Middle
Cherokee Park - Upper
Baxter Avenue - Upper
Audubon
Clifton/Butchertown

IV. Southeast Jefferson County

Okolona
North
South
Jeffersontown
Fern Creek
Highview

V. East Central Jefferson County

Hikes Point
Buechel/Newburg
St. Regis Park

VI. Eastern Jefferson County

Indian Hills
Prospect
Middletown/
Anchorage
St. Matthews
Westport Rd. Area
Whipps Mill Rd.
Frankfort Ave.

VII. Inner City of Louisville

Northwest Corner
California
Jackson
Manly
Park DuValle
Park Hill
Portland
Russell
Shawnee
Shelby/Ormsby

[REDACTED]

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